The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Bulk of Lee's Force South of the Rapidan.

Gen. Meade in Possession East of the Rappahannock.

The Rebel Retreat a Necessity for Lack of Supplies.

The Rapidan Bridge Swept Away, and the Enemy Cross the River on a Pontoon.

RICHMOND NEWSPAPER HUNCHAUSENISMS

General Meade and Staff at Washington.

Further Details of the Cavalry Fight at Buckland's Mills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The presence of Gen. MEADE and Staff here to-day filled the city with the rumor that he had been relieved of his command.

There is no change in the military condition to-day at the front. Engineers are repairing the damage done to the railroad by the rebels on their retreat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, say:

It has been ascertained that none of the rebel infantry were engaged with Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry, near Buckland Mills, on Monday last.

A brigade of rebel sharpshooters dismounted and partially deluded our cavalry into the belief that they were followed by infantry.

Gen. Lee's army, with the exception of Gen. STUART's cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday at Rappahannock Station.

Gen. STUART fell back on the river on Tuesday, and stopping in Warrenton, through which he passed, although he admitted that his men had not enjoyed a meal for twenty-four hours.

The officers of Gen. Lee's army stated that their rapid retreat was caused by a destitution of provisions.

The bridge over the Rapidan had been carried away by the rise in the river, caused by the storm of Wednesday night, and Gen. LEE had a pontoon bridge, over which he crossed his army to the south side of the river.

It is believed that there is no considerable rebel force now south of the Rapidan, unless it be portions of Gen. STUART's cavalry, with his artillery.

It was currently rumored by rebel officers that Gen. Lee, having driven Gen. MEADE back toward Washington, and destroyed a portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, that either Gen. HILL's or Gen. EWELL's corps would now be immediately detached to the assistance of Gen. BRAGG. This report is strengthened by previous rumors that one of these corps was about to start thither before the late movement began.

The rebel newspapers say that Gen. Lee captured ten thousand of our troops, a full battery and a large number of wagons during his late campaign. It is sufficient to remark in answer to this, that the official reports contradict this statement.

The Warrenton Railroad has not been disturbed by the enemy.

We now hold the country east of the Rappahannock.

There are no signs of a battle.

REBEL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, of Oct. 21, states that a dispatch from Gen. LEE to Gen. COOPER, dated Oct. 20, says:

"Gen. STUART, yesterday, opposed at Buckland, the advance of Gen. KILPATRICK's division of cavalry, while Fitz Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was pursued until he reached his infantry supports at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners were captured."

The *Enquirer* also contains the following item:

"Dr. W. F. BURNS made his escape from Pittsylvania jail last Sunday night, and is at large."

THE CAVALRY ADVANCE TO BUCKLAND MILLS.

The Late Fight of the Third Cavalry Division—Commissions Generalship Disputed—Gallant Conduct of the Whole Command—The Loss Less than One Hundred Men and Two Wagons—The Complete Destruction of a Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

The advance of this army—Lieut. WHITTAKER and twenty of Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry division—entered Warrenton last evening, the enemy's cavalry, under STUART, at the same time retiring toward Sulphur Springs.

The recent gallant cavalry fight of Gen. KILPATRICK's division at Buckland Mills and vicinity is still the subject of conversation throughout the army. Now that all the command is in I am able to furnish a more reliable account of that affair than the first dispatches, which were necessarily incomplete, owing to the absence of a portion of the command. The commander of the division received orders on Sunday last to move as far as possible toward Warrenton, under the supposition that nothing but cavalry would oppose his progress, and knowing that KILPATRICK and whipped STUART alone on several well-contested fields, it was not thought worth while to advance infantry within immediate supporting distance. Notwithstanding this division has been constantly on active duty and the men and horses were considerably the worse for wear, the order to march was obeyed with alacrity and the command was moving by 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. But little progress had been made from Bull Run before the enemy's picket were encountered and driven back upon their supports at Gainesville, where two regiments were found drawn up in line of battle. Night coming on the attack was unlanged. Early Monday morning the advance was resumed, and the enemy retired from Gainesville, fighting as they went, taking the Warrenton pike. From Gainesville Gen. KILPATRICK took the precaution to send the First Virginia regiment, Major FARRAGUT, to Haymarket and vicinity to guard the right flank, and the Seventh Michigan, Col. MANN, to Greenwich and vicinity to guard the left flank, while the remainder of the division moved up the Warrenton pike. The enemy fled precipitately until they had crossed Broad Run, at Buckland Mills, where HAMPTON and JONES' brigades, under the immediate command of STUART, with two batteries, occupied a very strong position west of the run. The banks of Broad Run in this vicinity are very steep, and, therefore, are fordable only at a few places. PARAGUT'S and RIGGS's batteries were opened with effect, compelling the enemy to move their batteries several times. After an artillery duel and skirmishing for nearly two hours, and the Commanding General having received word that there was no enemy near at hand on his right or left, under a concentrated fire of the artillery a crossing was effected in front by the pike bridge. The skirmishers, not to be left behind, boldly waded the river, and, notwithstanding all the obstacles to such a movement, kept up an excellent line, the whole command pushing forward under a very heavy fire. The conflict, though comparatively brief here, was sharp, the enemy contesting manfully for every foot of ground, but when they did give way, Gen. DAVIES' brigade, which had before been held in hand while CUSTER's had the advance, moved rapidly forward, pressing the enemy above New Baltimore. While Gen. CUSTER's command was taking a shooting, a messenger came in out of breath to Gen. KILPATRICK, with the information that a column of the enemy was threatening his left. Suitable disposition of the force was at once made to resist this unexpected danger by Maj. COPE, Chief of Staff, and Adjt.-Gen. BURNS. No sooner had this been done than a portion of the Seventh Michigan which had been stationed on pack duty was found back by a line of rebel infantry, acting as skirmishers, with a strong reserve, believed to have been at least one full division, with a brigade or more of cavalry. The extreme danger of the command as situated was seen at a glance by Gen. KILPATRICK, and he dispatched Lieut. HOBART, with orders to Gen. DAVIES to fall back at once, as he was in danger of being cut off. Gen. DAVIES had in part anticipated the order, for upon hearing firing at his rear, had fallen back to within one mile and a half of Gen. CUSTER's brigade, and was there awaiting orders when the messenger arrived. While this was transpiring the Fifth Michigan, Col. ALGER, was ordered as skirmishers to so far as possible fill up the gap between the two brigades, and keep back a threatened movement of the enemy to divide the command. A severe struggle now took place for possession of the pike—our forces trying to hold it so as to enable DAVIES to pass and take up a new position, while the enemy were determined that the movement should not be made. Having both infantry and cavalry in this they were successful—Gen. CUSTER, however, succeeding in getting his command in safety across Broad Run after the most desperate fighting—in which PARAGUT'S battery, (Co. M, Second Artillery,) as usual, took a most important part—firing with great rapidity and making their mark a terror to all massed forces with which the enemy threatened the retiring troops, though at one time they boldly came within a very short distance of the guns, intent upon capturing them.

Once across the river the bridge was held—though some of the men were entirely out of cartridge ammunition, and resort was had to COLT's revolvers, in which the officers took a conspicuous part. The enemy, however, succeeded in effecting a crossing some distance to the left, and the brigade fell back fighting to the vicinity of Gainesville, where the troops disappeared in a belt of timber, passing through a line of Sixth corps infantry skirmishers there concealed, whom the enemy, not seeing, made bold to charge, and were repulsed with great loss, the officer leading the charge being among the killed.

When Gen. KILPATRICK saw that CUSTER's brigade was safe across Broad Run, he directed him to fall back slowly, and fighting if pursued, and then started, accompanied by an orderly only, to join Gen. DAVIES, whom he had notified previously by an Aid that he was cut off, and must make his way to the pike leading from Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville. To many not acquainted with the circumstances, this might seem a foolhardy errand, having to cross Broad Run, which he did at the bridge, and to run the gauntlet of skirmishers for more than a mile; but Gen. KILPATRICK would rather have lost his own life on that field than to lose a brigade, the fate of which then hung in the balance; and while having the utmost confidence in the ability and coolness of Gen. DAVIES, he at the same time realized the fact that his own presence would do something toward encouraging the troops, particularly as some of them had been associated with him for years. Providence permitting, he succeeded in reaching the command with two or a dozen gallant spirits, both officers and men, who, seeing the noble conduct of their General, resolved to accompany him, without orders. Fortunately, as the sequel will show, Dr. CARPENTER, Chief Surgeon of the brigade, was familiar with that section of country, and avoiding the main road leading to Thoroughfare Gap, reached the pike a short distance above the village of Haymarket. The difficulty of this movement will be understood when it is stated that this reduced brigade was attacked in the rear by both RAGSDALE's and JONES' brigades, and that Fitz Lee was ready to confront it on the Thoroughfare Gap road, which they expected DAVIES would take when cut off. When Gen. KILPATRICK reached the command, he at once ordered the Harris Light (Second New-York) to act as rear guard. So hard pressed were they in rear and flank, that the choicest spirits—because the bravest, both officers and men—of the command joined the rear guard, and nobly did they withstand the onset of the enemy, and even stopped them—while exulting at the idea of even driving a moiety of KILPATRICK's command—in their beast-like yelp, and hurled them back on more than one occasion by the sword alone. At one time the rear-guard and the advance of the enemy were all mixed together; the enemy's advance wearing a uniform similar to that worn by our own troops. In the excitement of the moment it was not easy to distinguish one from the other. As an instance of this may state that a rebel urged Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's staff, to press forward. WHITTAKER, supposing it was some of our own men, upbraided him for wishing, as he supposed, to press past and abandon the wagons. By ½ o'clock in the evening both brigades were in camp at Gainesville, having been engaged nearly all day fighting a combination of infantry and cavalry, with a loss, all told, as now appears—including killed, wounded and missing—not to exceed 100 men, instead of 200 or 400, as was at first reported by stragglers. And instead of losing 6 or 8 wagons, the actual loss is only two, and one of these got mired, and the other broke down. No horses or mules were lost. In this retreat RIGGS's battery took a conspicuous part, and was handled with consummate skill.

Gen. KILPATRICK, upon bringing his Second brigade into camp, reported personally at headquarters, and received the thanks of both Gens. MEADE and PLEASONTON for the able manner in which he had discharged the important duty that had been intrusted to him, and the skill he displayed in extricating his command from the most trying positions in which a command can be placed. It is just such emergencies that test the capacity of a commanding officer, and Gen. KILPATRICK, all through the trying scenes of Monday, showed that he was fully equal to the occasion, for nothing but cool judgment and distinct-

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA

Confirmation of the Seizure of the Rebel Rams.

The Russian Welcome in New-York Sneered At.

MAXIMILIAN AND MEXICO.

Polish Demand to be Recognized as Belligerents.

DEATH OF LORD LYNDHURST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway on the 12th instant, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Reale*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news is confirmed that the British Government has seized the rams built in the Mersey for the Confederates.

The London *Daily News* believes that every English gentleman, whose reason has not been blinded by prejudice and passion, will congratulate himself upon the step taken by the Government in seizing the rams.

The London *Morning Herald* considers the act as significant that Earl RUSSELL has succumbed to the pressure put upon him by the Federal Government.

Two war vessels had been on the alert to prevent any attempted departure of the rams.

The character of the speeches at the New-York banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet had invoked considerable comment in England.

The London *Times*, in speaking of the American statesmen in regard to the Russian fleet in the American waters, says:

"That the Russian squadron of the Eastern Ocean should winter in an American port, to escape the ice in the Baltic Sea, and thus be nearer its cruising ground in the Spring, is nothing more than a nautical circumstance. To build upon it such direful consequences to all the world as have been predicted is not American—it is absurd. It is an absurdity even that ought to be too wild for stump orators. It will be observed that the Russian and American Admirals, who are real officers and sailors, do not echo the bloodthirsty trash which is ascertained to belong to a person named WALLINGER, who is like a vaunting director of a bubble company in London."

The *Times* "City Article" insinuates that Gen. WALLINGER got up in England, in 1860, a California Gold Mining Company in a questionable if not a dishonorable manner.

Lord LYNDHURST died on the morning of the 12th inst., at the age of 91 years.

Queen VICTORIA and the Princess LOUISE, of Hesse, and the Princess HELENA, (were thrown out of their carriage near Balmoral, but escaped, fortunately, only slight bruises. The carriage was thrown on its side. The accident was caused by the coachman mistaking the road.

The King of the Belgians will pay a lengthened visit to Queen VICTORIA during the Winter.

An official investigation into the loss of the steamship *Norwegian*, resulted in the suspension of the Captain's certificate for twelve months, on the ground of a want of caution.

THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

It is stated, in regard to the Mexican question, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, fully approving of his reply to the Mexican deputation.

It is also stated that the reply of MAXIMILIAN, in Austria, is regarded as an acceptance of the throne of Mexico, and measures are being taken to enable the Archduke to set out for Mexico in February or March next.

POLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes that it is true that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has demanded of the French and English Governments their recognition of the Poles as belligerents, and that France will not, at present, accede to the request. What the reply of England will be is unknown.

Affairs in Poland continued without change.

Tranquility, it was reported, was restored in nearly every part of the provinces of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia and Ukraïe.

FRANCE.

The Senate and *Corps Legislatif* were to meet on the 9th of November.

A Paris telegram says of Gen. FOREY's return to France, that it will not be followed by any reduction of the French army in Mexico.

The interest of the French Treasury Bonds has been repaid.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

There is no other Continental news of any importance.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13—Noon.

The political intelligence to day is unimportant.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the seizure of the iron rams, is glad that the question must now be argued on its proper legal merits. It adds: "The vessels will now either leave the Mersey with clear bills or not at all."

A Committee of the Shareholders of the steamship *Great Eastern* have recommended them to find the means and place the vessel on a long route where there is the least competition.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 13—Noon.

COTTON—The probable sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. The market is excited, very active and buoyant, with an advance of ¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

BREADSTUFFS, steady. SUGAR, quiet and firm. COFFEE, firm. TEA, quiet and steady. RICE steady. TALLOW, quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—OCT. 12.

Consols close at 93⅞@93⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 90¼@91½ discount. Erie Railroad, dormant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—OCT 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, with an advance of 1d. @ 2-8. on American and Egyptian qualities, ¼d. on surats.

No Manchester market has been held since the sailing of the *Scotia*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—OCT. 12.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally steady. BRIGHAM, SPENCE & CO. report: FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer. CORN firm; MIXED, 30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—OCT. 12.

The PROVISION market is quiet and steady. BEEF, [illegible]

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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Mexican Question—Spirit of the Press on the Polish Question—Trial of the French Ironclads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

We hear nothing more this week about French intervention in American affairs, but a great deal about MAXIMILIAN's "solid guarantees." What are these guarantees, and where are they to come from? The papers all admit that they are to be found either in a European coalition or a prolonged French occupation. But a position only rendered secure by the presence of French bayonets, is, according even to French writers, an undignified one, and one which the new Emperor neither can accept nor proposes to accept. According to the ministerial journals the French Government is anxious to withdraw its soldiers from Mexico as soon as possible, and they would prefer to see the Prince undertake the voyage at once. They argue, 1. That his presence there would hasten the pacification of the country and the overthrow of the Juarez party; 2. That the cessation of anarchy and the reestablishment of order are the best guarantees of durability and the best walls of defense against foreign attacks; and 3. If the Prince undertakes the voyage at once, the pacification of the country and the evacuation of the French army may take place before the United States will be able to interfere. These arguments of the Ministerial Press are not without value, as indications of the policy most likely to be carried out, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the Grand Duke is both vain and ambitious, and ready to take most if not all of the risks of the adventure upon himself. We may well suppose that, under the circumstances, the Emperor of France must be deeply perplexed as to what he had better do; and it is not, therefore, surprising that His Majesty is now at the Tuileries, contrary to habit at this time of year, holding daily counsel with his Ministers. It is true that at Vienna, where they ought to know best, it is said that the Grand Duke's speech means a refusal, because he knows that the necessary guarantees for a stable throne in Mexico cannot be found. But it is difficult to know what secret arrangements have taken place between MAXIMILIAN and MAXIMILIAN, and how far the power of France is going to be pledged in the support of the new throne. The great and perplexing question for NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN is the probable result of the war in the United States. And in this connection it is worthy of remark that the repulse of Gen. ROSECRANS at Chattanooga arrived in Europe the day the Prince MAXIMILIAN made his speech to the Mexican Committee at Trieste. In fine, NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN will be obliged to decide upon the following questions, which you will admit may well be perplexing even to conspirators of their sense: 1. How is the war in the United States going to terminate? 2. Would not the presence of the Prince in Mexico hasten the overthrow of JUAREZ and the pacification of the country? 3. Is it not better, in view of the possible repression of the civil war in America, that the new Emperor should hasten at once to occupy his throne and consolidate his power before the United States can be ready to molest him? 4. How far can France, in the present menacing condition of European affairs, pledge herself to remain the protector of the new throne in war as well as in peace? 5. Is the pacification of Mexico, with or without the presence of MAXIMILIAN, a possible thing without an increase of the present army of occupation?

To estimate at their proper value these various questions, it must be kept in mind that the party in France in favor of a war for Poland is not only growing in numbers but especially in authority. This week M. GUIZOTOS, newly elected Republican Deputy, declares boldly in his paper that France has been made to crawl in the mud by Russia, and that an immediate war against that Power is the only means by which the dignity and the honor of the country can be saved. The *Siècle* and *Opinion Nationale* are in favor of attacking Russia alone, if the other two Powers cannot be brought to aid in the war; the *Temps* is also in favor of making war at once, and alone, if England and Austria will not aid, but with a guarantee to Germany that this time France is really fighting for an idea and does not intend to attempt a conquest of the Rhine; the *Presse*, under the present direction of M. DE GIRARDIN, opposes war in the abstract and favors diplomacy; the *Patrie*, Bonapartist paper, but no longer a Ministerial confidant, is for war against Russia no matter how, so that the entire independence of Poland is secured, and so that France can go to the Rhine; while the Ministerial journals, properly so called, that is to say the *Constitutionnel*, the *France* and the *Pays*, pretend to oppose an isolated war, and still reclaim the aid of England and Austria.

The rôle, however, which the Ministerial journals have to play in this question just now, is no easy one. The Emperor does not yet know what he is going to do, but in the meantime he cannot allow it to quietly under the insults of Russia and not make some sort of demonstration to distract the public attention. So the Ministerial press steps in here to do the needed work. They are made to preach continually on the text that "a better feeling prevails at St. Petersburgh, and that important concessions may be expected from Russia." More astounding still, *La France* yesterday had the incredible effrontery to publish a leading article headed in big letters, "A Diplomatic Victory," but you would not guess in a hundred times to what event the honorable Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE refers. He is made to claim—for in this the honorable Senator is evidently only playing a rôle he did not create—that the discussion with Russia on the Polish question has terminated in a victory for French diplomacy! You will naturally be curious to know how this wonderful conclusion is arrived at, but the imperialist editor is at no trouble to tell you. He says that "by this discussion Russia has become isolated in Europe, and in this fact she is suffering a great moral chastisement!" Neither more nor less than this. And yet it is well known that Russia is laughing in her sleeve at the embarrassments of France; that she is now, as she always has been, indifferent to what they call at Paris a diplomatic isolation; and we see that Gen. MOURAVIEFF even publishes in his official papers at Warsaw, in order to show his contempt for them and to provoke a laugh at the embarrassments of France, the abuse of him by the Paris papers and their transparent attempts at covering up their humiliation. The poor Poles, who are slaughtered and transported to Siberia in masses, will hardly be satisfied with this sort of "moral chastisement" found by the editor of *La France*—especially in view of the fact that it was France which provoked the same Poles to the resistance which is now costing them their lives and liberties.

The late grand trial of French ironclad vessels seems to have proved them dangerous sea vessels in a storm. The statements in regard to them vary, the Government journals stating in general terms that they performed well, and the sea-side and opposition journals the contrary. We shall, perhaps, soon know more about it. MALAKOFF.

OBITUARY.

Lord Lyndhurst.

In the telegraphic summary of European news received from St. John's, N. F., will be found an announcement of the death of John SINGLETON COPLEY, Baron Lyndhurst, whose serious illness was before reported. This eminent British statesman was born in 1772, at Boston, Mass., where his father, Copley, the artist, then resided. He was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, to be educated, and in 1804 was admitted to the English Bar. Having, from 1819 to 1827, successively filled the offices of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls, in the latter year he was elevated, under Tory auspices, to the Lord Chancellorship of England, continuing in office during three Administrations, and afterward accepting the judicial seat of Lord Chief Baron. He resigned his seat on the Woolsack on the formation of the first Peel Ministry, and on the defeat of that Administration became a prominent Opposition leader. His speeches at this time were characterized by power, brilliancy, bitterness and sarcasm, particularly his annual review of each session, and they are considered as having exercised an enormous influence in reunitating the Conservative party, which in 1841 restored power to Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the Great Seal to their author. In 1846, at the fall of the Peel Ministry, Lord LYNDHURST declared himself to be "at the close of his public, almost his natural life," but his voice has since been often heard in the House of Lords. In personal appearance Lord LYNDHURST was remarkably vigorous, although he was not less than 80 years of age, his vigorous and greyish mien gave him a very much younger bearing. For the last eight years Lord LYNDHURST has not been seen in public life, but to the day of his death he continued one of the most trusted advisers of the Crown, and the counsel of the leaders of the party he neither is understood to have been greatly influenced, nor not entirely guided, by his counsel.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Demoralization of Price's Army—Price Superseded by Holmes—A Meeting in the Rebel Camp—The Guerrilla Shelby—Union Sentiment in Texas.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Memphis *Argus* has news from Little Rock up to the 11th inst. All was quiet there.

On the 6th ult. KIRBY SMITH visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, and finding Gen. PRICE's forces demoralized, relieved him from the command and placed Gen. HOLMES in his stead.

Both officers and men harbored feelings of hatred toward Gen. HOLMES ever since the battle of Helena. Consequently the placing of HOLMES over PRICE produced mutiny.

Both officers and men swore that they would not submit to the change.

The streets of Arkadelphia, and the roads leading to the camps, were crowded with soldiers and officers in great confusion, between Sunday afternoon and the Friday morning following. From 500 to 700 were deserted.

The whole combined force of the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department is estimated at less than 20,000 effective men, owing to the disaffection and desertion on the part of the rebel soldiers.

To prevent further desertion, the rebel army was moved further South. The Commissary and Quartermaster stores were moved to Waco, on the Rio Brazos.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH's headquarters were at Marshall.

The rebel guerrilla SHELBY has crossed the Arkansas River in the direction of Missouri, to look after a number of Missourians. He had with him 600 well-mounted men. Col. CLOUD had gone in pursuit of him.

Since the defeat of the Confederates at Helena, a better feeling has existed between Gen. PRICE and HOLMES.

On HOLMES superseding PRICE, the animosity had resulted in a challenge to fight a duel. The difficulty, however, was finally settled by the friends of the two officers, and they are now the best of friends again.

The reconciliation between the two rebel Generals had a good effect on the rebel army.

A strong Union feeling began to manifest itself in Northern Texas about the time the news was received of the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Secret Union organizations were formed, a number of men holding situations under the Confederate Government becoming active members of them. As the result of this movement at the August election, MORGAN, the Union candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, comprising sixteen northern counties in the State, was elected.

Skirmish Near Vicksburgh—Important Movements on Foot.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863.

A special dispatch from Cairo says: "A skirmish took place about the 13th inst. on Big Black River, eighteen miles below Vicksburgh, with WIRT ADAMS's Rebel cavalry, numbering 300.

Our loss was one killed. The rebel loss was fifteen killed and wounded.

The rebels were driven beyond Port Gibson.

A Vicksburgh letter, dated the 13th, says: "We shall in all probability have a Provisional Government established in Mississippi in two or three weeks. Col. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, is spoken of as most likely to fill the gubernatorial chair." The letter adds that important movements are on the tapis, and in two weeks there will be no armed foe upon the soil of Mississippi.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The election throughout the State for five Judges of the Supreme, and fourteen Judges of the District Courts, as well as for county, municipal and local magistrates, of every degree, took place to-day. The returns indicate a slight vote and Union majorities.

The independent Union nominees for Judges of this city and county are elected by large majorities over the regular Union candidates.

Business was mostly suspended on account of the election.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 24th of September. The ship *N. B. Palmer* had completed her cargo at that port and sailed for Hong Kong.

News received there from the Arctic Ocean reported the loss of the whaler *Sharon* off Fox Island.

Death of Gen. Dancy.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 22.

Gen. JOHN S. DANCY, one of the most eminent practicing physicians of this State, died this morning of paralysis, aged 70 years.

Gen. DANCY was prominently noted for his personal popularity and influence. He was United States Marshal under the Administrations of Gen. JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Gen. DANCY was the first and only President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having held the office of Grand Master of the State of New-Jersey, and held during his life-time many other positions of honor and trust.

Gov. Brannlett.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Gov. BRANNLETT, of this State, is about to visit the State of New-York, on the invitation of some of its most prominent citizens, to speak on national questions.

He is to be at Buffalo on Monday, Oct. 26, and at Rochester on Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Murder of Lieut. White.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Col. SOTHERON, the murderer of Lieut. WHITE, is a rebel sympathizer, of St. Mary's County. He was formerly a member of the State Legislature, and was about being arrested by the authorities for recruiting citizens of Maryland into the rebel service when this murder occurred.

It is feared that Col. SOTHERON has been extensively engaged in recruiting for the rebels.

Sale of a Prize.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The prize steamer *Crenshaw*, captured by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, was sold to-day for $41,500.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our Navy—The New Fleet of Swift Steamers Building—Description of the Vessels, &c.

It is generally known that the Navy Department is having built a fleet of swift steamers for the navy. The depredations committed on our commerce by the pirates *Alabama*, *Florida* and others having rendered it indispensable for us to have vessels whose chief characteristic is speed, the Government has set about the work vigorously, as will be seen from the following statement of facts.

Reminiscent of the Iron-clads *Puritan* and *Dictator*, which are to be the fastest vessels of the kind ever constructed here, their engines having cylinders of over a hundred inches in diameter—three wooden steamers, of probably from 2,000 to 4,000 tons burden, are now on the stocks. One of them, the fabric building at Mr. HENRY SYKES, was minutely described in our columns a few days since. The second is the Westbangor, a magnificent craft of nearly 2,000 tons burden, building in the ship-yard at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Soon which the celebrated steam frigate Susquehanna was launched.

The following is a list of the fast vessels under contract to be built:

Name.	Where Building.	Engineer.	Half-breadth.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We append as many of the particulars of these vessels as can be obtained at present. The *Idaho* has already been fully described.

THE WAMBANGOUG.

The keel of this vessel was laid two or three weeks since, and in order to give the constructor full scope for the vessel blocks are laid some 35 feet outside of the embankment, without any regard, as yet, to the Navy-yard contract. The length of the *Wambangog* is to be about 225 feet; over all she is longer than any vessel ever constructed for the navy. Her breadth is in proportion, and her depth of hold is unusually great. She will be very shapely, her lines being formed in the most artistic manner. Her hull will be made of the best white oak; but the builders had liberty to introduce what new description of timber or improvements in any thing advisable. The machinery of the *Wambangog* is to be of the most powerful character. It will be built out of sight of the Navy-yard, and when launched will probably be mentioned—unless she is launched, Mr. LENTHALL, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, is said to have determined on giving the *Wambangog* engines as powerful as Mr. DELANO wishes.

THE AMMONOOSUC.

This new steamer will be the largest vessel of her class ever built for the navy, and will prove both formidable and fast. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 240 feet; length on deck, 225 feet; beam extreme, 40 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet and depth to spar-deck, 32 feet 10½ inches. It will take about six months to construct her, and three months more to supply her with machinery. She will measure 3,000 tons burden, and draw about 16½ feet of water. The pill be the largest vessel ever built by the Government, being designed entirely for speed and will be very light. Her speed is to consist, with enough to keep on hand under steam alone. Her armament will comprise seven guns, viz.: Three 200-pounders and four 9-pounds guns of 8-inch bore. She will carry two engines whose cylinders will be 120 inches in diameter, and the diameter of propeller will have double to speed.

NUMBER ONE.

This vessel has been contracted for by Mr. CRAMP, of Philadelphia, the builder of the *New Ironsides*, who that place within a few days, received another contract to build an iron-clad ram. The description of the fast vessel he is building we have not been able to obtain as yet, as she has not been for convenient. She will, however, be as large probably as the *Wambangog* or *Idaho*, although of course on a different plan.

THE OTHER SHIPS.

The vessels from No. 1 to 12 constitute a fleet, to which orders have just been received at the Navy-yard. They have not been put on the stocks, however, as yet, the keel blocks only being laid. It is consequently impossible to describe them from the materials at our disposal. They will, however, be about one hundred and twenty feet 300 feet long. Of course none of these ships can be constructed for six months, and it is doubtful whether the machinery for them can be ready then, the iron-clads having almost monopolized all the spare time at the disposal of engine contractors of the country. In order to give an idea of the amount of machinery in course of construction and completion for the Navy Department at the different foundries in the United States, it is only necessary to append the following table of new steamers, some of which have yet done any service, and nearly all of which are waiting for their engines:

	Condition.	Date.
4 double-enders	Nearly ready for use	Second.
15 light-draft iron-clads	Nearly ready up	Third.
15 fast steamers	Preparing to lay keels	Second.
4 fast steamers	Keels laid	First.
2 Navy-yard iron-clads	2 built and 4 to be built	Second.
3 ocean iron-clads	Keels laid	First.
4 frigates	Almost finished	Second.
9 iron-clads	Nearly finished	Second.
18 vessels.		

This table does not include any of the Western iron-clads, except those built on the Ericsson plan, nor several vessels built after the plans of individual constructors; but it is complete enough to show the amount of work our machinists have in hand, along with private business, and should in a measure teach the public the difficulty of doing so much work with great rapidity.

Affairs at the Navy-Yard.

Business at the Navy-yard is at present being prosecuted in the liveliest manner possible. The steamship *Wampanoag*—which, when finished, will be one of the largest vessels in the navy—was laid down shortly after yesterday. The *Wampanoag* is to be a steam propeller, 230 feet in length, 45 feet breadth of beam, and 22 feet depth of hold. There are a large number of workmen engaged on her, and it is believed she will be ready to launch in five or six months.

We had been pretty extensively reported that there is to have a live oak at the Navy-yard, owing to the difficulty of obtaining it from some of the Southern forests. This, however, is not the case. An official stated yesterday that there was enough on hand to build a dozen first-class ships.

The three war-steamers, *Penrose*, *Tullahoma* and *Algonquin*, are nearly ready for launching. The former will probably go into the water next week.

Exoneration of Chief Engineer Simmons.

The proceedings before the Court of Inquiry in the matter of Chief Engineer SIMMONS, U. S. Navy, have been established, as will be seen by the following letter from Secretary WELLES. The Court, which sat at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, were assigned the duty of inquiring into the charges of disrespectful language used in reference to his superior officer (Admiral DUPONT) by Mr. SIMMONS, soon after the failure of the attack on Fort Sumter. The report of the Court exonerates him from the charges. The inquiry occasioned a long time, was very full, and excited very great interest. The result will give very general satisfaction.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1863.

SIR: You will be pleased to learn that the Court of Inquiry, before which you recently appeared at New-York, have reported "That in their opinion there is no necessity or propriety of further proceedings in the case."

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To Chief Engineer A. C. SIMMONS, United States Navy, New-York.

The French Frigate *Guerriere*.

The French frigate, which has been some time in the dry dock at the Navy-yard, will more into the North River to-day. The *Guerriere* is said to be one of the finest vessels in the French navy. She is a ship-rigged, has a propeller of 600 horse-power, and is able to make under sail and steam 14 miles an hour. She was built at Brest in 1861, and was pierced for 60 guns. Her armament has recently been changed, and she carries now 30 rifled pieces of the largest calibre. Her first voyage was to Mexico, where she took 600 soldiers. She is at present the flagship of Rear-Admiral RENAUD, who commands the French Squadron of the West Indies and North American coast. The *Guerriere* carries 544 men, who are exercised in the manual of musket every day. The money for the vessel will be paid for in drafts on the French Government, and not in coin as usually the case. Although in the French navy there are Paymasters whose duties are similar to those of our own, still all financial matters, generally, are arranged by a Council of Administration, consisting of a Captain, Commander and Chief Paymaster—the Admiral signing all drafts and accepting of all bills. Since the *Guerriere* has been at the dock she has been visited by a large number of persons, to all of whom the kindest attentions have been shown. A French officer jocosely remarked to our reporter that his ship was a "female warrior"—meaning that was the literal English translation of the vessel's name.

The Russian Fleet.

But off only for awhile. They yesterday, at 8 A. M., took the *Daniel Drew* for Albany, in company with a number of other guests of the People's Line, the Central and [illegible] tendered the [illegible] Albany for the [illegible] returning by [illegible]

Departure of the Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, DUPTON'S MEANUVER.

One battalion of this favorite old regiment will leave to-day for the battle-field, under its old commander, Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, who, with the old officers of the regiment, have been diligently at work for the last three months in recruiting and preparing this organization for the field. They embark at Staten Island. All the officers are gentlemen who have had two years' experience in the field, consequently the usual discipline and efficiency will attach, and the good reputation enjoyed by the old regiment will be perpetuated in its successor. The ranks have been filled by the consolidation of the Thirty-first, Thirty-seventh and part of the Thirty-eighth and Ninth regiments New-York Volunteers, and the men are, with few exceptions, veteran men. The former duty done by this regiment is too well known to require congratulation; and there is every reason to believe that under Col. WINSLOW and his officers many brave deeds will be added to the record this regiment has already, placed in the history of the war.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

TWO "REGULAR" CANDIDATES IN THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Democratic Assembly Nominating Convention for last District, held on Wednesday evening at Zeh's Hotel, Fifteen-street and Ninth-avenue, nominated Thomas RYAN, a liquor dealer in the Eighth-avenue—the vote standing: 5 for Ryan and 4 for Alex. H. HARDY, a young lawyer of considerable ability. Upon the vote being declared, the friends of Mr. HARDY behind the Convention, and assembled at the National Hotel in Forty-fourth-street, and there, after expressing other indignation to all vociferous, nominated Mr. HARDY by acclamation. Thus the Democratic vote will be divided, with about an equal chance for each of the candidates, and also for the Republican nominee, Michael SCHOLL, a liquor-dealer in Eighth-avenue. After the adjournment of Mr. HARDY, a meeting of citizens present was called, and after action taken toward organizing Election District Associations, the friends of Mr. HARDY in Twenty-fourth Assembly District, a Committee of Five was appointed to each election District, and the machine put into regular motion.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Assembly nominations thus far are as follows: First District, Jacob B. Smith; Third District, George M. Curtis; Fourth District, Samuel Murray; Fifth District, Henry Rogers; Sixth District, Walter J. Burke; Seventh District, James Gray; Eighth District, Wm. J. Gleason; Eleventh District, Charles O'Brien; Twelfth District, Joseph H. Lyons; Thirteenth District, Thomas Ryan; Fourteenth District, Robert C. Hutchings; Fifteenth District, Stephen M. Pinckney; Sixteenth District, Michael H. McCune; Seventeenth District, Sidney D. Ingraham.

Queens County Second District.

RUSSELL SMITH'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following letter of acceptance from RUSSELL SMITH, the Union candidate for member of Assembly, will answer the question usually asked concerning new candidates—"Who is he?"

ASTORIA, Queens County, Oct. 16, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., informing me of my unanimous nomination for member of Assembly, by the Union Convention of the Second District of this County.

The action of the Convention, so far as it relates to myself, has taken me by surprise, and I should hesitate to accept the nomination with which it has been pleased to honor me, did I not feel that in times like the present, when the very foundations of our Government are threatened by treachery and rebellion at home, and foreign elements, it is the duty of every man, regardless of party predilections, to sustain his part in warning of impending dangers, and in preventing existing evils.

In consenting to become a candidate for the position under such circumstances, I am deeply sensible of the responsibility of the trust, and that if elected, the important duty will devolve upon me, which I must faithfully discharge and fearlessly perform.

Whether elected or not, I stand pledged to use all my influence, whatever it may be, for a vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and for the preservation of the Union in all its integrity, without any concessions whatever to traitors.

With the first determination, should my election to the Legislature afford me the opportunity, to represent the views and to carry out the wishes of the loyal citizens of the District, and that it is a measure the charge by my own party, I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUSSELL SMITH.

Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Secretary of Nominating Convention.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1863.

One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ostwell, Fremont, Farley and Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Fremont—

Petition of Hose Company number Sixty-one for a new carriage.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resignation of Nelson Spratt, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Reed offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Francis Burke, esqr., be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Nelson Spratt, resigned.

Which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening, for concurrence.

By the President—

Petition of owners of property, to have Broadway opened from Eighty-sixth-street to the Eleventh-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

And which was subsequently reconsidered.

Whereupon Alderman Long presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Broadway opened according to law, from Eighty-sixth-street to the Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resignation of George G. O'Reilly, as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Patrick Nolan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of George G. O'Reilly, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons for the amounts set opposite their names, for services rendered for the cleansing of the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three:

Schindler's Brass Band	$41
Jacob Mueller, Band	32
Louis F. Holler, Band	32
Weigand	32
Michael Heller	32
Bluth Band	160

Which was referred to Special Committee on Celebrating Fourth of July.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to W. A. Bradbrook, to erect a hay scale in front of his premises in Carmansville, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lot on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the communication of the Comptroller, declining to carry into effect the resolution of the Common Council, in the matter of the claim of the Manhattan Gas Light Company of a portion of the property known as Mount Morris square, be referred to the Corporation Counsel, for his opinion on the legal questions mentioned in such communication.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Another hero has fallen. Again is the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, (Tammany Regiment,) deprived of a gallant and intrepid commander, and again are we called upon to perform the mournful duty of giving expression to our sorrow, for the loss of one who was an upright, honest, intelligent, and respected citizen, as well as heroic, energetic, intrepid, accomplished, and successful soldier. Acting Brigadier-General James E. Mallon has been summoned by a friend across the Jordan. Mallon Will from amongst us, having been killed at the battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia, on Wednesday, October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. And while we bow in meek submission, to this new dispensation of Divine Providence, so fearfully manifested in our own ranks, we feel that we can not be permitted, in our own feeble way, to give expression to the profound grief that is experienced by us, at the loss sustained by our country, our State, and our City, in being forever deprived of the services, the counsel and the experiences of his, who, if ever there was one equipped, both in civil life and in the military service of the Government, performed every duty intrusted to him with signal ability and unyielding integrity; and

Whereas, The military career of the deceased soldier, which commenced as a private in the fourth company Seventh regiment, New-York National Guard, and terminated by his death, as Brigadier-General of the Third brigade, Second division, Second corps, Army of the Potomac, was of such a brilliant and successful character as to elicit the admiration of all, and is deserving of special mention in this Common Council. Within the short space of less than two years, he was promoted by merit alone, and by courage, and by unremitting and unexpended application to and intelligent comprehension of the revolution of a good soldier, he succeeded in [illegible] from the [illegible] the rank of Major in that regiment. He was for a time appointed by General Sickles as Military Governor, Fifth Corps, under General Hooker's Grand Division, and performed similar service, subsequently, in command of the Third Corps, under General Doubleday. He was subsequently promoted to the position of Colonel of the Forty-second regiment New-York Volunteers, and in command thereof, he commanded that regiment at the battle of Gettysburgh, where, by his bravery, he contributed largely to the success of his regiment. He subsequently received the rank of Brigadier-General, and was assigned to the Third Corps, Army, and was received of the City of Paterson, to join for his war-worn regiment, and having accomplished the object, returned to the Army of the Potomac, and lost his life while gallantly leading his regiment to victory; and

Whereas, It is but proper that the Common Council, in view of the illustrious and invaluable services of the deceased, should, in their own noble manner, give expression to their sorrow at his loss, and lend their aid to perpetuate his memory, and to extend to his family and relatives, in virtue such consolation as it may in their power. Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do deeply and sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased soldier, and we hereby tender them our heartfelt condolence in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That in order to perpetuate their appreciation of his invaluable services, as well as to commemorate the valor, the gallantry, the devotion of the departed, and the perseverance and energy displayed by him in settling for the honorable, the stupendous, the imperishable and resolution be suitably engrossed, appropriately framed, and presented on behalf of the Corporation of this City, to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying to Andrew Crawford the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him by reason of the defective condition of the street at the intersection of Eleventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of repairing and grade West-street from Hammond to Bethune street.

Which was laid over.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

RECORD BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

The speculators in the Gold room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, were early on the ground this morning, and ready, on certain undefined rumors of a foreign loan, to sell the market down. The price fell from 144¾ ⅌ cent., as quoted at the close yesterday afternoon, to 141@140 ⅌ cent., from which point the demand rallied, and the registered sales at the First Board of the Stock Exchange were at 142¾@143 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the price went to 144¼ ⅌ cent. *In reference to the rumors* upon which speculation stazed, this morning, we can find no better authority than one or more special dispatches in the morning papers from Washington, which seem to be based on the circumstance, that of late the regular subscriptions to the Popular Loan, for transmission abroad, have rapidly increased in number and amount, but to no such extent as to justify the talk of twenty or twenty-five millions sterling money. The [illegible] this afternoon, at 150@155 ⅌ cent. on London; [illegible]

The increase of speculation in the Railway and other Stocks on the Stock Exchange has added somewhat to the movement of Money, during the Broker, and there is more done at 7 ⅌ cent. Call; but it is on unexceptionable collateral. The lower rate is accepted by lenders on Government and other choice Securities.

The strong demand for Government Securities [illegible]

The following bids were made today for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Metropolitan	117
Mechanics'	160	Gilsey's	145
Union	112	People's	102
America	120	Grocers'	110
Phenix	110	Market	104
North River	100	Nassau	100
Tradesmen's	102	Shoe & Leather	107
Commerce	105¾	Continental	97
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	100	St. Nicholas	100
Broadway	102	Commonwealth	101¾
Ocean	95¾	Atlantic	100
Am. Exchange	110	New-York County	120
Chatham	100	Imp. and Traders'	150¾
Bank of N. America	107	Park	122
Hanover	100	Manufac. & Mer.	100¾
Irving	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Gas, 6s	102	Alt. & T. R. 1st mort.	85
N. Y. Gas 7s, Real Est.	103	Al. & T. R. 2d mort.	82
N. Y. Com. 7s '66	102¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Com. 6s '72	116	Chi. & N. W. Ext.	80
N. Y. Com. Con. 7s '76	102	Chi. & N. W. Sink.	80
Erie R. Bronds	112	Chi. & N. W. East M.	80
Erie R. seconds '79	112	Chi. & N. W. Int.	80
Erie R. fifths	109	Chi. & N. W. Int.	114
Erie R. N. Y. & E. 1st	110	Chi. & N. W. sinking	84¾
Erie R. Sunk. 6s	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	116¾
Hud. R. thirds	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	104
Hud. R. Sunk. 6s '83	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	85
Harlem thirds	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85
Mich. C. new bds.	112	Mich. S. & N. I. C.	80
Chi. R. & Q. divs.	102		
Michigan R. seconds	102¾		
Ill. Cent. Sinking fund	102		
Ill. Central, 7s	111		
Al. & T. H. divs.	100		

Mr. H McCulloch, the Comptroller of the National Currency at Washington, is on a brief visit to this City, and on Wednesday evening had a pleasant meeting with a number of prominent merchants and Bankers at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in reference to the extension of the new National System of Banking in this State and City. His explanations of the system and the earnestness of his confidence in its ultimate great success, "as it comes to be understood by the banking interest throughout the country," we learn, made a most favorable impression on the gentlemen present, and the meeting, though of an informal as well as impromptu nature, appointed, before adjourning, a Select Committee on the extension of the system in the City of New-York.

We learn that the Erie Company expect to be able to run broad gauge through from the Long Dock opposite this City to the city of St. Louis by the 1st of March next. Some of the Atlantic and Great Western managers calculate for an earlier day, say in January, by the completion of their line from Salamanca, on the Erie Road, into the city of Cincinnati, where the broad gauge connection is made with the Ohio and Mississippi Road to St. Louis. We have already noticed the contract with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Company, for a third track to accommodate the broad gauge line from Dayton into Cincinnati. The President of the Company has already made his arrangements for the requisite amount of rails to complete the third track before the New Year.

Thompson's Reporter, of this morning, has the following official letter on the mode of converting the 7-30 ⅌ cents. into long loan:

Mr. Myers, E. Field, the able and prompt Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had favored the First National Bank of this City with the following directions as to funding the 7-10 Treasury notes into United States Sixes (coupons or registered) of 1881:

Treasury Department,
Washington, Oct. 19, 1863.

Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst., requesting information in regard to the course to be pursued in the exchange of 7-30 Treasury notes for the six ⅌ cent. 20 year bonds, commonly called 6s of 1881, has been received.

The 7-30 Treasury notes are exchangeable any time before or at maturity, for the 20-year bonds, when presented in sums not less than $500, or its multiple, and should be sent to the Department for such exchange, indorsed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption."

If no instructions to the contrary are given, the 7.30 notes will be returned, and the interest accrued thereon to date of exchange remitted by the Treasurer, and the 6 ⅌ cent. bonds exchanged for the principal of the 7.30 notes will bear interest from the date of such exchange, which date will be stamped on the first coupon falling due thereafter.

If note entered to have the 6 ⅌ cent. bonds bear interest from July 1, thus avoiding the issue of bonds bearing fractional interest, and deposited by you with the Assistant Treasurer in your City, the difference between the amount of interest accrued on the 7.30 notes and the 6 ⅌ cent bonds to date of exchange, and the original certificate for such deposit must be sent to this Department with the 7.30 notes.

Very respectfully, M. B. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

James Cheever, Cashier First National Bank, New-York.

Mr. F. G. Nosle, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Mr. Julien N. Myers, under the style of Nosle & Myers, No. 67 Exchange-place.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $6,567,790 34, including $241,000 for Customs; payments, $6,788,311 67; balance, $35,745,685 77.

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 23.

By Messrs. Moller, Wilkins & Co.

Lease, business, goodwill and furniture of the Everett House, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. $94,000
House and lot No. 49 Oliver-st. ..... Mortgage 2,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 17,500 bbls. Flour, 528 bags Corn Meal, 4,000 bush. Wheat, 115 bush. Rye, 13,400 bush. Barley, 61,100 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 628 pkgs. Provisions, and 206 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots, at $7 37½@$8, and Pearls, at $8@$8 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous prices, including Java, at 30c.@40c.; Ceylon, 30c.@36c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Laguayra and Marcaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb. 500 bags Rio were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Is in limited demand and unsettled; Middlings, 86c.@88c. ⅌ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in very moderate request at a further partial reduction of 10c. ⅌ bbl. Sales, since our last, 12,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 85, chiefly at $5.60@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shippings brands, at $5 60@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 50
Extra State	$5 60@$5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	$5 60@$5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	$5 60@$5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00@8 50
Extra Genesee	5 20@5 85
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60@10 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand, but at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 2,700 bbls., at $5 20@$5 30 for poor to good mixed; $5 30@$6 10 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $5 70@$6, and some very choice brands at $6 25@$6 40 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 50@$5 10 for superfine ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4 30@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 10 for Brandywine Caloric; $5 for Fairfax, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request for export and on speculation; prices of prime parcels are comparatively firm. Sales, since our last, 106,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada (quality) at $1 60; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 42—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 21@$1 26; Mixed do. at $1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 21@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 20; New do. $1 20@$1 22; White Kentucky at $1 70; Red State at $1 20@$1 22; White Kentucky at $1 35; Amber do. at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in moderately active request at firmer prices. Sales of 103,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. (60lb. for sound Mixed Western; 62c. for damaged; $1 03 for Yellow Western and White do. Western. Rye continues neglected at $1 10@$1 15, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 75c.@76c.; Western at 76c.@77c.; State at 75c.@77c. ⅌ bush. Barley is in fair request at 90c.@$1 04@$1 06 ⅌ bush. Malt is quiet. Sales 1,000 bush. Barley Malt at 90c.@$1 [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

DANCING.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Giants, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M.

WALLACK'S—Rochelle; or, The River Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

WINTER GARDEN—Kiss in the Dark—The Toodles—The Russian Admiral.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Serious Family—Regular Fix.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Po-ca-hon-tas; Or, The Gentle Savage.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Washington telegrams assert that the bulk of Lee's army is again south of the Rapidan, and the Army of the Potomac is once more holding the country east of the Rappahannock. The retreat of Lee is attributed to his inability to obtain supplies, and his advance, take it all in all, must have been anything but profitable. Gen. Meade and Staff were yesterday at Washington, and their presence caused a rumor to be circulated that the army was to have a new Chief. Of the truth of it there is neither confirmation nor denial. The extra published last evening by one of the City papers, giving an account of another raid by the rebels at Chambersburgh, Penn., proves, upon inquiry by telegraph, to have had no foundation whatever.

Our special correspondent at Chattanooga telegraphs that Gen. Rosecrans received the order relieving him from command on Monday night, and on Tuesday was on his way to Cincinnati, where he is required to report. At Stevenson, Ala., the headquarters of Gen. Hooker, Gen. Rosecrans met Gen. Grant, who was en route to Chattanooga, and both of these distinguished officers were the guests of Gen. Hooker. Such a notable military assemblage caused much excitement. Rebel reports at Chattanooga say that Bragg was certainly to be relieved for failing to whip Rosecrans; but whether Longstreet, Johnston or Lee would succeed him had not been determined. The Tennessee River was still high, and a steamer could carry our supplies to Chattanooga if there was no danger from the enemy.

The whole rebel force west of the Mississippi is reported not to exceed 30,000 men, and among them there is much disaffection, resulting in frequent desertions. On the 20th ult., Kirby Smith visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, under Price, finding it in a state of demoralization. He therefore relieved Price and put Hindman in his place. This action raised a mutiny among both officers and men, who are unfriendly to Hindman, and the confusion is described to have been without bounds. Between Sunday and Friday, from 500 to 700 men deserted, and to save the army, orders were given to march south to Waco, on the Rio Brazos. Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Marshall. A strong Union sentiment is reported to be exhibiting itself in Northern Texas, and Morgan, the Union candidate for Congress in the First District, comprising nineteen counties, has been elected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernia* yesterday arrived at St. Johns with advices from Europe two days later, fully confirming the news brought on Wednesday by the *Scotia*, of the seizure of the rebel rams at Liverpool. With the exception of the London *Herald*, the journals commend the action of the Government, and say the question will now have to be tried upon its legal merits. Louis Napoleon has sent an autograph letter to Maximilian, expressive of his satisfaction at the reply made to the Mexican Delegation. Poland has applied to the Western Powers to be recognized as a belligerent, but France at present refuses to accede to the request, and the decision of England is not announced. In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 12th, sales were made of 30,000 bales at an advance of ½d. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained steady, and Consols closed at 92¼@92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions were adopted condoling with the family of Acting Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Mallon in their bereavement, he having fallen at Bristoe Station. A communication was received from City Inspector Bogle, relating mainly to the cost of street-cleaning. The document will be found in full in another column. Mr. Bogle shows that the present good condition of the streets is maintained at a cost less than the day system involved in 1859, notwithstanding the fact of increased cost of labor as compared with the wages paid at that time. Mr. Bogle takes occasion to recommend the building of public markets on the Gansevoort and Lowber grounds. The resolution to increase the salaries of five bell-ringers to $1,000 per annum was concurred in. The Committee on the claims for damages caused by the great powder explosion at the foot of Ninety-eighth-street, East River, of which Alderman Farley is the Chairman, reported in favor of paying the claimants various sums, amounting in all to about $60,000, which is a reduction of more than $15,000 from the sum total claimed. The report was laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met and transacted considerable business, but it was all of a general and uninteresting character, except that the pay of the laborers employed by the City was increased to $2 per diem. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 P.M.

The work of apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the late call of the President, among the several States and the District of Columbia, has been begun at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. The States thus far apportioned, and the number of men to be raised by each, are as follows:

Maine	7,461
New-Hampshire	3,768
Vermont	2,321
Massachusetts	15,132
Connecticut	4,422
New-York	26,256
Delaware	1,155
Indiana	16,007

A distinguished Washington official stated the other day that with the new conscripts, and the reinforcements from the immediate vicinity released by the employment of the Invalid corps to man the forts, Gen. Meade's army now numbers 90,000 men.

A letter from Norfolk, Va., states that on Saturday night a party of three men and five women, all residents of Portsmouth, were captured by a small detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, near Lambert's Point, whilst endeavoring to run the blockade with a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, which were stowed away in a commodious wagon. Upon searching one of the men nearly a thousand dollars in gold were found ingeniously concealed between the lining and padding of his vest. The males were committed to Fort Norfolk and the females sent to the Atlantic Hotel, where they remain under guard.

The Tenth New-Jersey regiment has been sent to Chambersburgh, Penn., to guard against the rebel raid, which it was feared might be repeated in that direction. The men have been put on regular rations; the officers have left behind, Sutler tents provided for their use, and everything again put on a war-footing.

The recent Union victories in Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania were acknowledged by a salute of one hundred guns fired in the Park yesterday afternoon, under the direction of the Union General Committee.

Milton Swayne, one of the Metropolitan Police, has recovered a judgment of $2,000, in the Superior Court, against Fernando Wood, for injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff during the riots of 1857. A number of other similar judgments have been obtained against the defendant, and other cases are still pending.

Mr. Charles Mackay, who has for some time been acting as American correspondent of the London Times, sailed for Europe in the *Persia* on Wednesday.

The price of Gold was ¾ per cent. lower yesterday, closing 143¾ per cent. The Stock Market firm for Government Securities, and buoyant on the Railways. Money in good demand at 6@7 per cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Wheat yesterday, at a further partial recession of 1@2c. Corn and Oats were in good demand; the latter closed easier for Oats. Pork was firmer offered, and were in demand, but at lower prices. Cotton and Groceries were quiet. Whisky was selling to a fair extent, as were also Hay, Hops, Lathe, Lumber, Leather, Tallow, Fish Oils and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

Peace upon Simple Terms.

On Wednesday we extracted an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, stating at some length, the terms on which the Confederates will be willing to make "peace" with the United States. They are these:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiery from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

Further on, the writer declares that the above is the *minimum* of what the South will demand, and that it may possibly insist upon a complete reimbursement of all the expenses of the war. He says:

"As surely as we completely rain their armies—and without that is no peace or truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well, and therefore they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow."

We do not for a moment imagine that this statement of the case as it stands between us and the Confederacy would meet with confirmation from over one-tenth of the population of the States in revolt, if they had an opportunity to-morrow of freely and fairly expressing their opinion. But we have on the other hand no doubt whatever that at least one-tenth has deliberately laid down the foregoing string of absurdities as a serious and well-considered programme. And unluckily it is this tenth which holds all the power of the South, commands its armies, levies its taxes, forces its men into the ranks, and, in fact, holds all the resources of the country in the hollow of its hands. That there is a considerable portion of the Southern people disposed to protract the war, in the hope of reducing the North to the position of a craven suppliant for mercy, is only credible on the supposition either that they have all approached as closely to a state of lunacy as John Mitchel himself, or that they have been worked up into a kind of desperation which only shows itself on paper.

But the leaders are men of a very different stamp from the mass of the population; they are animated by much stronger hope, are fired by a much loftier ambition, and, as the mere fact of their having brought on the revolution shows, are carried along by a very much more vivid imagination, and have a far greater stake in the contest than their humbler associates. They expected when the war began to close it in one campaign in the precise way in which the Richmond *Enquirer* now says they intend to close it some time or other. The success which has attended their efforts in the field has been very much smaller than they looked for; but, on the other hand, the magnitude of these efforts must have astonished even themselves. And what is of still more importance, they have succeeded to a degree which, two years ago, must have seemed impossible, in dragging the white population under the yoke of military authority, and thus making all extensive or organized opposition to the war impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that, before the close of this year, the majority of Southern voters will be in the military service of the Confederacy, forbidden to write, speak or deliberate, and bound to execute the orders of their chiefs without remonstrance or inquiry. The influence of the civilians upon public affairs is, therefore, at this moment *nil*; the Confederacy is the army, and the army is the Confederacy. There is no longer any distinction between them possessing any political value. This, of course, amounts to saying that the conditions of peace are such as Jefferson Davis chooses to offer, and that the war will end either when he can no longer resist, or when he chooses to close it. None of the ordinary modes of making peace are now within reach of the civil authorities. The rebel Congress may refuse to vote him money, but he will not mind that, inasmuch as he levies supplies for the army *in kind*, and in what quantities he pleases. It might appoint ambassadors to go to Washington, and he need not let them pass his lines, and any treaty they would make would be waste paper; and if a meeting were held to denounce him or his policy, he might seize and conscript the whole body, officers and audience.

Now, there may be persons who suppose that Jefferson Davis will let such a machine as the Confederate army out of his hands before he has tasked its capacity to the utermost; but they were never very numerous, and they must be rapidly diminishing in number. There is universal a doubt in the minds of all intelligent observers that he really means, as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, to destroy us or be destroyed by us. There is nothing extraordinary in this. It is the resolve of an able and ambitious, but desperate man. The longer he protracts the contest, the more glory he gains; and let him resist ever so long, he cannot at the close be worse off than he would be by an immediate surrender. It is, therefore, strictly true that we shall have to ruin him, or he will us; but we believe that there is now a general and strong determination at the North, outside Mozart Hall, that he shall be the victim, and not we. There is, therefore, so far as we can see, no possible objection, as far as the North is concerned, to the proposition of the Richmond *Enquirer*, "that the Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other goes down—down to perdition." This is, we believe, the precise state of the case, and we intend to decide which of the two it is to be with all convenient speed. We could have no hesitation in predicting which at this moment, but politeness forbids.

The Armies in the West—Their New Chiefs.

As, at the fall of Vicksburgh in July last, the three great armies which the rebels had long maintained were reduced to two—those of Bragg and Lee—so now, the three first-class armies which we have maintained for nearly two years have been reduced to two—those of Grant and Meade. That splendid army, eighty thousand strong, which in the first months of the year was planted in front of Vicksburgh, and in May, June and July last lay in its rear, exists no more as a unit. Part of it has gone down the Mississippi to Gen. Banks, part has gone up the Arkansas to Little Rock, part is in East Tennessee, *a large part has gone to join the* army of Chattanooga, and many detachments are scattered at the various military posts along the line of the Mississippi River. But nearly, if not quite all of these troops are in the new Military Division or Department of Gen. Grant, and to the old army under his command is now added the late army of Gen. Rosecrans. This will give Gen. Grant a very large army—at least twice as large as that under Gen. Meade, and six times as large as that under any other General in the country.

The first work of Gen. Grant will doubtless be to combine these armies, as far as possible, into one active body; and in those cases in which incorporation is impossible or undesirable, he will so place and operate the various bodies as to produce essential unity of purpose and object. The lack of this has of late been the greatest drawback to success in the Southwest. Gen. Burnside has had an independent command in East Tennessee; and though weeks ago, we had the assertion that his army was in conjunction and cooperation with that of Rosecrans, there was in reality no communication between the two departments beyond the scout of an occasional small body of cavalry. Going west a hundred miles from Burnside's headquarters at Knoxville, we had the army of Rosecrans at Chattanooga. West of the latter, some forty miles, we had the army under Gen. Hooker, which the latter also claimed to be an independent command; and as Hooker ranked Rosecrans, it is said he declined obeying his orders. Still further West, we had a large body of troops under Gen. Dodge at Corinth, and here began the forces of Gen. Grant, which were scattered from Memphis northward through West Tennessee, and down the Mississippi as far as Vicksburgh, and beyond. At these various points and along these various lines, we have probably at this moment not far short of two hundred thousand troops. This army, managed and *properly* handled (if there be any living man, or if there ever were a man, who *could properly handle it on the field*,) or, if not concentrated in mass, were it wielded and directed by one strong hand, guided by a broad brain, could trample out any Southern army, or march to any point, or achieve any object in the Confederacy. But, under four independent commanders, hundreds of miles apart, without communication with each other, each "working at his own job," little or big—each and all, it may be, working laboriously and conscientiously, but disjointedly and lacking mutual purpose—how could we expect the highest results—particularly when it was evident that since the opening of the Mississippi, the great object of the campaign in the West was one and simple? The appointment of Gen. Grant to the chief commandership of the military division of the Mississippi (its limits as yet unknown to us) and the armies therein, unless all operations, and he will doubtless bend all his powers and forces to the achievement of a common result.

Gen. Grant we believe to be just the man for the post. Having been granted plenary powers in his Department, he will doubtless make short work with any officer of any grade who will not cordially cooperate in carrying out his plans; and to all such, the example made of McClernand by Gen. Grant last Summer, will stand as a solemn warning. In many respects, Grant's new field of action is more difficult than his former one. But having already performed his other Herculean labors with such consummate success—having fought the Nemean lion at Donelson, and sent its carcass to Chicago—having burned the heads of the Lernean hydra at Shiloh—having captured the Arcadian stag at Vicksburgh—having hunted the Erymanthian boar till it was captured at Arkansas Post—having destroyed the swarm of Stymphalian guerrillas who haunted the Mississippi, feeding upon human flesh—having cleansed the Augean stables throughout his Department—and having performed other and sundry of the labors of the great Greek, it now only remains that he seize the rebel dog Cerberus that guards the gates of the Confederacy in Northern Georgia, and force him back howling to Hades.

Rebel Vaunting Abroad—Their Confidence at Home.

Our readers may recollect a letter which we recently published, written from Richmond by the Southern correspondent of the London Times, in which the position and prospects of the Confederacy were depicted with a glowing pen. Of arms and money they had all they wanted; and there was "another element in the Confederate future so full of hope and promise" that the enthusiastic letter-writer could not pass it by, and that was "the beautiful and redundant harvest of the current year in the Confederate States." He declared "the abundance of cereals to be such that it would supply the whole population for three years to come." We dislike, of course, to throw discredit upon anything which any correspondent of the *Times* from this country, whether at the North or South, may write; but we have found it rather difficult to reconcile this statement with the prices in the Richmond markets, with the intimations from the South that they were threatened with famine, and with the frequent news of bread-riots in various parts of the Confederacy. And then, still further to increase our disbelief, comes the Chattanooga *Rebel*, now published at Atlanta, which has notoriously been as truculent, as defiant, as confident as a rebel could be, which declares that Rosecrans must be driven out of Chattanooga, because, as it says, "food and raiment are our needs. We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee *can only supply them*. Better give up the sea coast, better give up the Southwest; aye, better to give up Richmond without a struggle, and win these, than lose the golden fields *whose grain and wool are our sole hope*."

It would seem, then, that the cereal "*element in the Confederate future so full of hope* and promise," was only to be found on the fields of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. The *Times* correspondent doubtless fell into the trifling blunder of thinking that these were permanently in the power of the Confederates, but the *Rebel*, banished from Chattanooga by the presence of Rosecrans' army, saw more clearly that between the Confederacy and these fertile fields there was a fearful barrier, in that wall of bayonets. And hence his frenzied outcries for help to make Rosecrans a "victim," to "defeat him, pulverize him, run him to the Ohio River." We must say that we are compelled to think the Chattanooga man the more trustworthy of the two on this point. His imagination, however, is fully equal to that of the correspondent, as witness his programme for "closing the war with the next Summer." Rosecrans once defeated, and then, says he, "our triumphs and legions have a clear road before them. Fed sumptuously through the Winter, well shod and clad, they have only to meet a dispirited foe, retake the Valley of the Mississippi, secure the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency in the Fall, and arrange the terms of treaty and independence." It seems a pity to intimate even a doubt of the feasibility of this beautiful programme. But our army still holds Chattanooga, and the grain and wool which are "the sole hope" of the rebels are still inaccessible, and Gen. Grant still holds the Valley of the Mississippi, and the recent elections would seem to indicate that that crowning rebel success, "the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency," is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

The *Rebel's* programme, though simple, is difficult. Jeff. Davis has gone South to help carry out its first step, and drive our army from Chattanooga. We are confident that our Government will leave no means untried to prevent his succeeding. And unless he does succeed, not even the imagination of the *Times'* correspondent can save him from knowing as a fact what the *Rebel* now predicts, that if Rosecrans' army holds its own, "the Spring of 1864 will see the Confederacy near to the verge of destruction."

The Fatal Field.—The rebels delefully referred to the great fatality of the action at Chickamauga upon their general officers; but if, fortunately, we had comparatively fewer of them upon the field, its fatality upon us did not then terminate, for not only our chief officer in command, but two out of his three corps commanders have since fallen victims, and only Gen. Thomas remains. The Confederates, likewise, beside their heavy losses in the action, have through it lost the services of Gen. Leonidas Polk; and, from the authentic stories they tell us of the bickerings between officers in Bragg's army that have occurred since the battle, we should not be surprised if it lost that army, Gen. Braxton Bragg himself, and one-half of his subordinate commanders.

Just So.—Mr. Spence, ex-financial agent of the rebels, uses this language in one of his recent letters to the London *Times*: "No country can be conquered by an army kept up by conscripts dragged into it, and constantly shot down as they struggle to escape from the detested service."

It looks very much as if Mr. Spence had just heard of his dismissal from the Confederate service when he wrote that sentence. Now that he has plenty of leisure, perhaps he will tell us how long a rebellion can maintain itself which is defended "by an army kept up by conscripts dragged into it, and constantly shot down as they struggle to escape from the detested service."

Union Meeting this Evening.

There will be another gathering at Cooper Institute this evening of our Union citizens. Senator Lane, of Indiana, J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, Col. E. S. Matthews, of Baltimore, and Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, will address the meeting. These gentlemen are among the most eloquent and effective advocates of the cause, and the hall will be crowded to overflowing by those who march to the music of the Union.

Two Thousand Dollars for Volunteers.—The Public Stock Board yesterday appropriated by a resolution offered by Brevoort Sanders, Esq., $2,000 for forty volunteers under the last call of the President.

POLITICS OF THE DAY—THE LESSON OF OHIO.

The Meaning of the Election—Its Healthy Future—Resurrection of the Rebel Confederacy Remembered—Fatal Position of the Democratic Party—Europe Compelled to Pause.

The Result, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

Most persons are astonished at the overwhelming result of the Ohio election, but a calmer reflection will lead them to see that it is only the natural result of precedent causes. Intelligent people have seen the success of party over reason and patriotism so often, that they begin to doubt the integrity of the people. They begin to distrust the popular judgment, but need not. The people have signally vindicated their right to judge, and judge rightly, of their own affairs. Taken as a mass, the people of Ohio thoroughly understand the position of public affairs, and what they want to do, and the way to do it. Could it be expected of such a people that they would vote to condemn their army in the field?—to weaken the Government they had created?—to vote for one whose whole heart was with the rebels? Hereafter it will be more a matter of wonder that Vallandigham got so many votes than that he was so largely beaten. The simple facts of the election are—by one hundred *thousand majority* of the people—a majority in every *Congressional District* but two, and an overwhelming majority of the *Legislature*, Ohio has determined that she will put every traitor under foot at home and abroad—that she will give her last man and her last dollar to the cause of her country, while one foot of that country remains. Her soldiers have fought on every battle-field of the South; the dews of the mountain fall upon their heads, and the streams run with their blood. The cold frosts have withered the grass on their graves; but Ohio will keep green their memory forever. She festoons their laurels with her tears, and vindicates their rights with her voice.

But is that all we have decided? Not at all. We have decided other points of immense importance. And let no rapid politician deceive you about them. Ohio has decided that, as far *as she can do it, Slavery shall be destroyed*. Four out of five of the Democratic leaders in the canvass advocated Slavery. I mean, at least, the legal right and expediency of protecting Slavery, and especially the inferiority and natural bondage of the negro. This was the doctrine of Vallandigham, of Indiana, and Morrison, of Illinois, and various others speaking in Ohio. There is no question that they greatly injured the Democratic party by their foolish and absurd doctrine, which the people quietly listened to, but were only the more determined to put down by the popular voice. The people of Ohio were always ready to maintain the constitutional guarantees of Slavery, but when the rebellion destroyed the Constitution in the South, the people became, in fact, what they were always in heart—Emancipationists, Abolitionists, as far as is practicable and expedient.

But there is another thing decided, and that is, that we are a nation—not a mere confederation. The people of Ohio thoroughly understand all the questions in regard to the pretended State Rights, and know that that is the leading doctrine of the Democratic party; and they mean to condemn *both doctrine and party*. *We know that this* monstrous theory is the great curse of our troubles. A Confederacy, such as the South has formed, *is utterly impossible in any country where there is* nationality. No great people can live without nationality. It is impossible. The people have condemned the whole theory of State Rights, (as to the National Government,) and understood well that they are doing it, and mean to do it. When, therefore, the Democratic party, (I mean its legitimate organization)—puts itself on the anti-war platform, the Pro-Slavery doctrine and the State Rights theory, it must necessarily be swept away and irretrievably lost in that popular storm of indignation which was excited by these heinous and detested errors. For the present, it is as perfectly powerless and helpless as the old Federal party under the lead of Caleb Strong and George Harper. A man has only to mingle with the people and learn the popular mind, to know that a great revolution is accomplished, and that, for the miserable factions of party, we are to have, for a time at least, the prevalence of Truth, Justice, Freedom. And does it not make you, my good reader, rejoice, and does it not make you think that from its long nights of trial and of trouble our country shall come to the bright dawning of a glorious day? Will it not be a happy time when the country shall be united and free? When no dark pall shall shroud our glory? When the miserable factions which have made hypocrites of half the nation, in the form of political dogmas and popular delusions, shall have disappeared, like the unhealthy mists of the marsh? There is a promise of all this. Let us be true to right, and God will be true to us.

But there is something else done. Europe will be rid of another delusion. Is it not most wonderful how the South (the rebel South) not only filled its own mind with delusions, but managed to impose them upon Europe? Europe was taught State rights; and for that reason Lord Russell recognized the rebels to be belligerents. Europe was taught that cotton depended upon Slavery, and, hence, began to sympathize with Slavery. Europe was taught that our Treasury would be bankrupt, because we didn't sell them for money. Europe was taught that there was a great Peace party, which would greatly aid the rebels. All these delusions have melted into thin air. Europe has been compelled to learn great lessons, and, in fact, to be humiliated in the presence of the vast American development of genius and resources. The other day she learned that Parrott guns would smash up her navies. To-day she learns that toryism is as worthless in favor of the rebels as it was in favor of the King, in 1776. To-morrow she will be with us; and Englishmen and Frenchmen wonder they were so long deluded.

A Veteran Observer.

Amusements.

The Opera.—To-night Flotow's charming opera of "Martha" will be performed at the Academy of Music, with Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Sulzer, Lum and Bellini in the principal roles.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening, Pergolesi's opera of "Inez; or, The Last Days of Pompeii," will be given.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 22.

Prevalent rumors say that the Lebanon train was captured by the rebels to-day, but the best information procurable says that the train got back safely into Lebanon. No reason is given for its return.

The Journal has a dispatch from Knoxville, which says that the rebels attacked Col. Wilson yesterday beyond Philadelphia, Tenn., and captured his battery of mountain howitzers and a portion of his wagon train. Our loss is about 100. We took about the same number of prisoners, and drove the enemy back beyond Philadelphia to-day.

Whether this be a rebel raid, or a movement in force, Gen. Burnside is prepared for them.

We still hold all our ground in the northeast part of the Tennessee.

Loyal Tennessees are flocking to Burnside's standard faster than they can be armed.

The guerilla activity prevails in military circles.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

OTHER REASONS FOR THE RECALL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction now alleged against Gen. Rosecrans was his connection with, and persistent adherence to, and support of, his so-called Chief of Army Police, a person expected from Gen. Grant's army, for using the cavalry and the agents of Government to obtain notoriety, instead of bringing in contrabands or guerrillas, as it was his official duty and professed anxiety to do. Firmly entrenched under Rosecrans, he, among other things, destroyed all the Confederate money in the banks and exchange offices at Nashville, and then instituted and carried on an extended and remunerative system of confiscation, destructive often to Unionists, and profitable never to the Public Treasury. He obtained and exercised for his personal benefit the exclusive right to grant passes to go through our lines, seized goods and arrested their owners on charges of treason, which then in a Court of his own, convicted them and sent them to Alton Penitentiary, and finally arrogated to himself the business and got the profits of carrying the mails and transporting specie.

Gov. Johnson's pressing and repeated remonstrances against this man did not move Gen. Rosecrans. Complaints of army officers were of no avail. It became a by-word that this person was Commander-in-Chief. Gov. Johnson came to Washington to procure relief by effecting his expulsion from the army. But, supported and protected by Rosecrans, the Chief of Police kept his place and defied the world. His connection with the man suspected Rosecrans to most damaging suspicions, weakened his influence and finally became the element of the misfortune which has overtaken him.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

The President has replied affirmatively to Gov. Gamble's application for protection from suspended violence. He says, among other things, that he has no cause to suspect the Provisional Government of Missouri of disloyalty, and will protect it, when occasion requires, to the same extent as any of the regularly installed loyal State Governments. He approves that part of the Governor's recent proclamation which asserts the right of the people to change or alter the State Government in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, and not otherwise. The reply of the President unmistakably meets the endorsements of the Missouri Conservatives, and will doubtless displease the Radicals.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL BANKS.

Since the 1st of October, the following National Banks have been established:

First National Bank of Hudson, Wis.	$50,000
First National Bank of Bath, Maine	50,000
First National Bank of Detroit, Mich.	100,000
First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank of Mount Morris, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Greensfield, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank of South Worcester, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Penn.	100,000
First National Bank of Valparaiso, Ind.	50,000
First National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa	50,000
Total Capital	$850,000

HOSPITALS—CHRISTMAS—THE STRAKOSCHS.

The McDougall General Hospital, at Fort Schuyler, New-York, is to be removed without delay, and its patients removed to other hospitals.

This is one of the oldest of the United States Military Hospitals, and contains 1,000 beds.

It is under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Walker Wanless, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon Stone.

Among the other candidates named for the Speakership of the House of Representatives is Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, who, by longest continued services, will be the senior member of that body. His friends are, it is known, actively at work for him.

The vacant Chief Clerkship of the United States Supreme Court—a profitable as well as honorable position—*slowly engages the attention of numerous candidates.*

MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

By order of the War Department, Assistant Surgeon-General Wood has removed his headquarters from St. Louis, Mo., to Louisville, Ky.

MAKING FOR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

As an experiment, Commissary-General Hoffman has forwarded 1,000 blankets to our prisoners confined at Richmond. If the blankets arrive safely at their destination, more will be sent; also clothing.

THE FLOUR CONTRACTS.

At the opening of the bids for supplying flour to-day, 60,000 barrels were taken by the Government from parties in Baltimore and Georgetown, at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 30. The number of barrels offered was 200,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

THE DAMAGE TO THE ALEXANDRIA AND ORANGE RAILROAD.

It is estimated that the damage done to the Alexandria and Orange Railroad by the rebels will be repaired in ten days.

NO INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE ARMY.

No information of importance has, so far as can be ascertained, been received from the Army of the Potomac up to noon to-day.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLY OF FLOUR.

The bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour were opened to-day. The number of barrels offered was 200,000. All of the No. 1 was taken, viz.,

50,000 bbls. at from $7 25@7 30; all the No. 2 offered at $7 00 and under was accepted, there being eleven bids. None of the No. 3 was taken. The bids ranged from $6 75 to $6 25. The highest accepted bid was $7 00; and the entire amount taken was about 60,000 barrels.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The New School Presbyterian Synod, of Pennsylvania, now in annual session here, paid their respects to the President to-day. They were received in the East Room. Their Moderator, Mr. Allman, made a short address, in which he stated that the members of the Synod were loyal men, and had the greatest confidence in the President. His name had become a household word, for it was ever in their prayers in churches and around the family altar.

Dr. Brainerd said:

Mr. President: You have a responsibility resting upon you which no man has had since the beginning of the world. You have not only a great empire to maintain but the success of the experiment of six thousand years. We have confidence in you and we feel that we stand here to-day because of your firmness.

The President, in reply, said it had been stated that he had a heavy responsibility resting upon him. He felt it when he considered that the great territory of the country and its large population and the institutions which had grown up with it—liberty and religion—were to be maintained. He said he could only do his duty under this heavy responsibility by the assistance of God and the means which He had supplied—among which the reserved gentlemen, his visitors, were noble examples. If God was with us, we would succeed; if not, we should fail.

After the President had concluded, the members of the Synod were severally introduced to him.

PROMOTION AND RESIGNATION.

Col. Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, has been promoted by the President to rank as a Brigadier-General, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburgh, where he lost an arm. He will, however, resign his commission, having accepted the nomination on the Union ticket of Wisconsin as Secretary of State.

Obsequies of Gen. Lytle.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, killed at Chickamauga, took place this afternoon. After services at Christ Church a procession, consisting of several regiments of State militia and volunteers, a battery of artillery, the officers of the various Courts, the City Council, and a long line of citizens in carriages moved through the streets. The flags throughout the city were at half-mast, and many tokens of respect for the memory of the deceased were shown along the line of march.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Four Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the issue issued full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with important letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public voting circuit, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports (based of agricultural and domestic intelligence, compiled from private sources or which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, "of next importance" being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both editorial and general, is alone worth double the subscription price of the paper, let it preserve in a convenient and conveniently classified form all news of importance, and hence prove valuable as a record to all times.

Terms—One copy one year, $2; Ten copies one year, $15; Twenty copies one year, $25. Five copies one year, $10. From names sent at any time the subscription will be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Bouquet of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Regrettable Delicacy and Exquisite Perfume, distilled from the Exotic of that name, which flowers from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by CHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR CHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambrosia is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambrosia.

Kendall's Ambrosia.

KENDALL & CO., No. 506 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Distilled Dew is the finest thing in the world for the skin and complexion. It removes tan, pimples and blotches, and gives women the skin white, soft, smooth and clear. Genuine no other. Sold by druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 170 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Warranted harmless and instantaneous. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rock" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Hire.

And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Handkerchiefs or Strangers in the City can always purchase a Pocket-Book Full of Good Linen, at very moderate prices, at WHITE'S, No. 204 Broadway, N. Y.—Also, a large assortment of elegant Furs for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Balmorals and Congress Boots, with Leather, Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and sizes. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hundreds of Hair-cutting Practically Illustrated in style and execution to suit the present. by HILL, Manhattan, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair Dye, 25 cents, black or brown.

Buckle's Extracting Fluid, Rosetree and Grecian Hair. BUCKLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in the World. Depots, 1 Astor-place, New-York, and 2 Hanover-st., Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (general floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Coverings for the Feet.—Parties consulting their comfort will find everything that the best of manufacture and style, and of superior manufacture, suitable for ladies and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 639 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for Sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 128 MAIDEN-LANE.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BAKER—CHAVERLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. F. S. De Hart, JOSEPH RAYMOND BAKER, of Brooklyn, and Miss ANNIE, daughter of George Chaverley, all of Brooklyn.

BRIDGE—LANE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM F. BRIDGE and FANNIE E., third daughter of George W. Lane, Esq., all of this City.

BURR—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, at Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., WILLIAM B. BURR and CHARLOTTE A., daughter of John W. Lewis.

BARNES—DAVIS.—At St. John's Church, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. William Bleecker Stone, assisted by Rev. Jerome Harvey, of Cornwall, HENRY HARNES, of New-York, and HARRIET A. V. DAVIS, of Cornwall, daughter of the late Evan Davis.

☞ Australia and California papers please copy.

COPPIN—BUCKMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, FRANCIS A. COPPIN and JULIA, daughter of Ezra Buckman, all of this City.

GOODE—COOPER.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. H. B. Johnson, Mr. JOHN W. GOODE and Mrs. ELIZA COOPER.

FOWLER—QUINBY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. E. Wood, HENRY J. FOWLER and SARAH E., daughter of D. S. Quinby, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GILCHRIST—TODD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Brookside Farm, St. Andrew's, by Rev. R. V. Schoonmaker, WILLIE F. GILCHRIST, of Brooklyn, and FANNIE, daughter of James Todd, of St. Andrew's, N. Y. No cards.

GILMAN—PARSON.—At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., THEODORE GILMAN and ELIZABETH D., daughter of the late Samuel C. Parsons, all of this City.

HOOPER—SAMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at the Church on the Heights, by Rev. James Bolle, D. D., WILLIAM S. HOOPER, U. S. N., and HANNAH H., daughter of the late Rev. Noah Sheldon, of Stockbridge, Mass. No cards.

KEENAN—SCOTTSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Correlius B. Duffie, DANIEL W. KEENAN and MARY J., daughter of Cornelius V. Scottson.

KNOX—HALE.—In New-York, on Monday, Oct. 19, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, Rector of the Church of the Advent, Mr. JAMES W. KNOX and Miss ADELIA E. HALE, both of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY—GRAHM.—On Monday, Oct. 19, by Rev. J. O. E. Billings, JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, of Philadelphia, and MISS RACHEL GRAHM, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Newburgh papers please copy.

MCMICHAEL—SHAW.—In Germantown, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Addison D. Atkins, WILLIAM MCMICHAEL and MARY ANDREWS SHAW.

NEWTON—SMITH.—In Port Antonio, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Alexander Newton, D. D., HENRY NEWTON, of New-York, and MARY SMITH, daughter of Charles Mell. Smith, M. D.

RICHARDSON—HALL.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., D. B. RICHARDSON and CHARLOTTE E., daughter of the late David Hall.

SHEW—CROW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Platt, AUGUSTUS H. SHEW, of New-York, and JUDITH LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Robert Crow, M. D., of Clermont.

STORY—CROSBY.—At the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. S. H. J. Taylor, D. D., EUTHEY GEORGE STORY and MIRANDA, third daughter of William A. Crosby, all of Brooklyn.

SHIVE—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Mr. CHARLES H. SHIVE and Miss S. CARRIE, only daughter of James L. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

SCHNEEBERGER—JACOBSE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., JOHN P. SCHNEEBERGER, Jr., and CATHARINE A., daughter of John Jacobse, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. SARAH AVERY, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

APPY.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, ANNIE MARIA, wife of Henry Appy.

The friends will take place on Saturday, Oct. 24, from her late residence, No. 162 East 34th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

APPS.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, SARAH ANNE, widow of the late William Apps, in the 84 year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, L. P. Brown, 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock.

Boston.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, MARTHA BOSTON, aged 78 years.

Cleveland.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, Mrs. JANE M. CLEVELAND, wife of Dr. Thomas Cleveland, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Greenwich Depot, arrival of the 11½ train from 27th-st., returning at 3 o'clock.

LOGGINS.—At Longnight, Manchester, Eng., Mr. JOHN W. LOGGINS, well known and much respected in this City, aged 48 years.

MERRITT.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Oct. 22, Alice, daughter of Sarah and Asbury Merritt, aged 9 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Oct. 23, in the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, at 3 o'clock.

MCCOMB.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, ELIZA, widow of John H. McComb, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 132 West 21st-st., this (Friday) afternoon, Oct. 23, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family vault, in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, for interment in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MATTHIESSEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, in New-Brighton, S. I., MARIE, eldest daughter of Richard A. and Adele Matthiessen, aged 4 years and 4 months.

NORTH.—In Rahway, Lake of Ontario, on Monday, Sept. 28, Mrs. MARY A. NORTH, wife of John H. North, Esq., and only daughter of T. P. Quinn, of New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans papers will please copy.

LASHER.—Drowned, off the shore of Staten Island, in North River, nearly opposite Pier No. 40, Greenwich, LASHER, dark hazel; five feet 10 inches high, dark hair, whiskers on chin, two upper front teeth badly decayed, weighed about 150 pounds, 28 years of age. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the body.

PHILLIP W. ROCKEFELLER, No. 160 West-st.

New-York, Oct. 22, 1863.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 140.—Oct. 22, 1863.
74, 42, 48, 45, 6, 5, 23, 36, 22, 35, 46, 30, 41, 16, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 5th.—Oct. 22, 1863.
65, 20, 19, 38, 15, 35, 68, 62, 53, 75, 48, 12, 66, 39, 51, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Oct. 3, 1863, No. 12,718 drew $100,000; No. 8,916 drew $15,000; No. 9,375 drew $10,000; No. 10,787 drew $10,000; No. 5,441 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes; 30 per cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble cottage of the poor—from the office and the moral desk—from the mountain top—distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

RESEDUNT, WIS., Sept. 16, 1863.

* * * * I have been in the army hospital fourteen months—convalescent and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. H. PLAUTZ.

SOUTH WARSAW, OHIO, July 28, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union House School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 6TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 3, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. R. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

ASA GURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which was daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It cost me a shaver.

C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 384 Broadway.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are unlocked nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1863.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DECLINE AT WAYLOE'S,
No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City.

FOR CASH.

Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at Wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Black, White and Black, engraved, with initials, for Ladies and Gentlemen, 75c. per pair, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail. For sale by WM. H. WILLING, Manufacturer of Fancy Goods, No. 257 Canal-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.—
GOOD AND CHEAP AT
WILLARD'S,
No. 66 Bowery-st.,
Corner Houston.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIEDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a severe cough and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefits I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great labor and pleasure. I cannot better speak during that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly rewarded.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disorganized and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but brought me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 251 2d-av.

No. 128 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, continued with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Incredulous Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of reducing the hearing are, to my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. POST, No. 32 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 22, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the phlegm gathering over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I can so entirely recovered to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 220 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
NOVEMBER, 1863,
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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
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A History of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the Commander.

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Mr. Parton has had the rare possible facilities for the preparation of this work, including free access to official documents. The capture of New-Orleans and Gen. Butler's administration form the most brilliant epoch in the present war, and these who are acquainted with Mr. Parton's previous works will anticipate a volume of interest and instruct. It will be ready early in November, handsome octavo, volume of about 700 pages. Price, in cloth binding, $2 50.

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THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL NEWS AND CANCER JOURNAL—IMPORTANT OPERATION.—This is a Quarterly Journal issued for the public by Prof. ROBERT E. HEWTON, M. D., No. 1 East 28th-st., New-York. This number has a peculiar view of the pathology and treatment of Cancer, with reports of a very large number of cases treated successfully by him. It also contains the reports of several cases treated of Disease of the Prostate, Disease of the Spine, Diabetes, Dropsy, and a few cases of Operations for Stone in the Bladder. We had the opportunity of seeing one of the stones which Prof. Hewton removed a few days since from the bladder of a patient who had been suffering many years from this affection. It measures six and a half by four and a half inches in measurement, and weighed over three ounces. All persons wishing a number of this publication will be supplied by addressing the Doctor, No. 1 East 28th-st., New-York.

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Ye that are down low with disease, whose bodies are covered with Sores, Ulcers, Nodes, with swollen Glands and Joints, with Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, who are banished from the companionship of the beautiful and healthy, who are debarred the pleasures and joys of Hygeiea; for a cure is offered you, in

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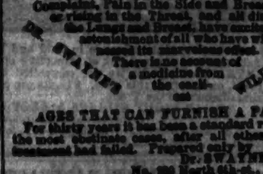

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POLITICAL.

UNION MEETING.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN

SPEAKS AT

COOPER INSTITUTE

TO-NIGHT.

N. B.—SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES. Gentlemen accompanied with ladies will enter at the 24-st. door.

UNION MEETINGS.

The Union State Committee has made the following appointments of meetings:

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

Setauket—{ Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. Hon. J. H. ASHLEY, of Ohio.
Ohio—{ Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Cryt—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Schenectady—Gen. R. P. BRUCE.
Lowville—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Harlem—Col. T. B. GIBBS, of Tennessee, afternoon.
Hoe—Col. T. B. GIBBS, of Tennessee, evening.
Jamaica—{ Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky. Hon. C. M. DE PEW.
Rome—{ R. P. ANDREWS. GEO. L. MAYNARD.
Johnstown—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Auburn—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Savannah—{ Hon. NICK CORBETT. Hon. R. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
New Oleg—{ Hon. C. M. DE PEW. Hon. C. C. BEARD.
Tarrytown—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Schroon—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.
Binghamton—Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.
Brockport—Hon. S. H. HAMMOND.
New-York—{ Ex-Gov. HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana. J. W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN.
East Chatham—Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.
Huntingdon—Gov. PIERREPONT, of Virginia.
Hudson—Ex-Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.
Cape Vincent—Rev. B. I. IVES.
Bangall—Col. G. T. BEARD.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Albany—{ Ex-Gov. HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana. Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania.
Corning—{ Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Albany—{ Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, afternoon. Hon. R. H. HAMMOND, evening.
Saugus Falls—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Pittsburg—Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Rensselaer—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Troy—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Little Falls—PATRICK CORBETT.
Tuckahoe—Gen. R. P. BRUCE.
Fort Hamilton—{ Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. Hon. J. H. ASHLEY, of Ohio.
Warsaw—{ Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts. Col. T. B. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Hoosick—Hon. S. KIRKWOOD, of Texas.
Kinderhook—Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.
Canajoharie—{ Hon. LEWIS BAKER, of Maine. Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Oyster Bay—Gov. PIERREPONT, of Virginia.
Richmond—{ Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio. Col. R. B. MATHEWS, of Baltimore. GEO. W. CURTIS.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
NO. 33 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS, received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WASHINGTON, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive subscriptions, and issue for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in lots to suit the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day of receipt. Agents will be allowed a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greatest convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, gold, bills, &c., &c., since, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondents with 850 accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

HENRY THORPSON, President.
JAMES GURNEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 12 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Dealers a liberal discount allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the placing of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 Williams-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.

HENRY T. SPAN, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1863.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

Parties holding ten (10) or more fractional or thirty (30) or more full Coupons of the Loan of 1861, maturing on the 1st of November, are requested to hand them in with separate schedules. Holders complying with this request will have their coupons examined in the order in which they are received, and checks given for them, on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the Internal Desk.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services as the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1850, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1850, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 8, issued to W. H. H. Van Buren; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HASCH, Secretary of State.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—*To the bondholders of the* COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform, and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,500, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 2,426, 722, 723, 1,000, 1,100, 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,976, 1,990, 2,125, 2,220, 2,322, 2,390, 2,241, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,023, 2,028, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

Bonds so designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,500, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY. }

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Road and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office. To the persons in whose names Stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF LAYBOURN, CLEVER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 54 WALL-ST., New-York.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. 7.30 Treasury Notes. Quartermaster's checks and vouchers.

And American gold purchased and for sale by
LAYBOURN, CLEVER & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and R. R. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Yonkers, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, between 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DARWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought outright at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

PRIZE MONEY FOR 130 VESSELS IN 1863 and all the Bounty and Collection Claims of SALEM S. WILLARD, No. 137 York-st., Brooklyn, and No. 64 Water-st., Charlestown, Mass.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
HERMON HOW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS of the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. E. HARRISON, No. 30 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Depositories of Washington having filled all bank orders for these Bonds, we are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at lowest rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1863.

THE CORNING CANAL BANK (BANKING ASSOCIATION), Albany, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK in the City of New-York, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating Notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1863.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1863.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY BANK (Banking Association, Peekskill) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating Notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 3, 1861.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the Overland Mail Company, that by resolution of the Board of Directors, an installment of Five Dollars per share is payable at the office of the Company, as follows: $2.50 on the 20th of November, and $2.50 on the 21st of December next.

A. V. S. CENTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—Sale of the Seven per cent First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1878. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the banking room, No. 344 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 2 next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1863. G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 WALL-ST., Oct. 20, 1863.

JOHN W. CHENEY WAS THIS DAY APpointed Secretary of the Company.

J. F. TURNALD, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected, or cashed by
C. & S. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIfornia State coupons bought or collected at best rates
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$70,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 8 per cent, per annum, for a term of years. Address Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened Oct. 27 at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for (by 10th of November next will be paid at this office in eight exchanges on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MASSILLON RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 21st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

D. M. BURRE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-st. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS Per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government Tax, has been declared, and will be payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, 23d inst., and reopened Tuesday, Nov. 3.

E. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Oct. 20, 1863.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., until day of payment.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1825.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The Presidents and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers the present Stockholders have been induced to subscribe the additional sum of "ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, paid up in cash, making the

CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,
which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, as shown by the annexed statement of William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to have policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three-fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past TWENTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
E. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
SIDE-WHEEL AND SCREW STEAMERS,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 1,123 Broadway.

$1,000 TO $2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—A good business man, must be well acquainted with all the large cloth houses in this City, is wanted to join the advertiser, a practical blue, fancy and pattern dyer of 25 years' experience, in which time he has had the charge of the largest dye works in Europe, for establishing a dye house for dying military, indigo blue, and all other fancy colors and refinishing cloth. A business of $12,000 can be done during the Winter; profits large. Address DYER AND CHEMIST, Box No. 182 Times Office.

EXPRESS FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished concern, doing business between New-York and a neighboring city, with a large amount of permanent work, and in a flourishing condition. For one or two young men, with a few hundred dollars capital, is a rare opportunity. For particulars inquire of B. L. KENNEDY, No. 56 William-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM FIVE TO ten thousand dollars in cash, to engage in the manufacture and sale of a patent article for ladies' wear. These goods have been introduced throughout the country, and find a ready sale; are sold for cash at a fair profit. For further particulars, address Box No. 183, Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO PRINTERS—A COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSpaper and job office on the Hudson River may be purchased on very easy terms, if a practical printer; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, address PRINTER, No. 113 Broadway, New-York City.

AN ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD PRINCIPLE Wanted to assist in a pleasant business; only $300 capital required to insure a large income; association and everything perfectly satisfactory. POSTER & CO., No. 338 Broadway, 32 floor, Room No. 37.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of 4 miles; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 201 Broadway, for 2 days.

2,000 BOXES DAMAGED COKE AND charcoal, tin and tarred plates, 300 bundles Russia sheet iron, damaged, for sale by GOODWIN & COST, No. 205 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 52 William-st., New-York, Oct. 20, 1863.

This Company will hold their Ninth regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, corner of Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of November next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 28th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within twenty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the last days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in each case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, each of the parties on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those attached to and accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, which in general cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order by Messrs. Mawson & Berkey, Kimble, &c., consisting in part of very rich ebony and gilt drawing-room suits, in crimson silk reps; elegant ebony and gilt cabinet, marble-top centre, side and inlaid tables; elegant ebony and gilt secretary, inlaid with satinwood; fine French plate mantel mirrors; elegant ebony and gilt console table, marble top; elegant crimson silk reps and lace curtains; richly carved walnut and oak library and dining-room suites, in Russia and green reps; solid walnut library bookcases, fine carved library table, solid oak pillar and claw dining table, clothes-press and bedsteads, curtains, fine rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir-à-glace, couches and easy chairs, work table, enameled bedroom suite, patent spring mattresses, fine Brussels carpets, pillows, &c., elegant Moorish chandeliers, magnificent bronze thirty-light chandelier, supported by figures; also, bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets, &c., elegant Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, &c., also, the entire kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Tuesday, 27th inst., which, with catalogue, may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 2 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

About 300 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 18 acres, known as the "Dimmit Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Sackett, Union, President, Second, Carroll, Montgomery and Malbone-streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 17 Cedar-st.

D. D. CASLEDGE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.

At public auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 213 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps; marble top tables, étagères, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, spring mattresses, sofa bedsteads, tables, mirrors, settees, easy chairs, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof the prize steamer EATE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

The above vessel now lies at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, WITH WATER POWER.—At Morrisville, opposite Trenton, N. J., at auction, to close an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MORRISVILLE—Best seat of a mill, at Morrisville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. A portion of the property is good farming land, with good dwelling, barns and other outbuildings, and a portion of that fronting on the river, is calculated for villa sites, being on high ground, commanding a fine view of Trenton, in the midst of fine improvements, within a short ride of the railroad depot at Trenton. An island, which forms part of the property, and the land opposite thereto, is well calculated for mills, (of which there are two now erected,) or for manufacturing purposes, as it commands a fine water power. The Delaware Railroad and the Pennsylvania Canal runs through the property, affording every facility for passengers and freight to New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Terms at sale. Maps of the property, &c., can be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood marble-top sideboards, black walnut extension dining tables, rosewood sofas covered in hair-cloth, window curtains and cornices, rosewood étagère, mahogany frame looking glasses, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, commode, mahogany chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, centre table. Also, a fine English field bowling piece. Also, at 11 o'clock, several powerful weight of valuable pianos, made by celebrated makers. Also, Jamaica rum, Schiedam gin, Irish whisky, old Bourbon, old German hock, from the stock of Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in *front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:*

A Canadian pony, 13 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle.

A dark brown horse, 15 hands high, nearly thoroughbred, very fast and showy, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle.

Also, a large 16½ hands high, 8 years old; very strong and stylish, believed to be sound and kind in single and double harness and under the saddle.

EDWARD PETTIBONE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 39 Wall-st.

OPEN FOR DAYS AND EVENINGS.—This day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st., in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James R. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the bookbinding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

The above sale is postponed until the 30th inst., at same hour.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A fine thoroughbred bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish and speedy; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under saddle; bred by Mr. Viley, of Kentucky, and is unsurpassed as a coupé horse.

E. T. WILLIS, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA VASES, TOYS, WORK BOXES, &c.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 67 Murray-st., comprising a large assortment in the above line; also, glassware, earthenware, &c.

GROCERIES.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

In consequence of the advance in Gold and high rates of Exchange, and unusual risk of importing of our OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, we are compelled to advance the price, on and after this date, 5 Cents per pound.

Usual discount to the Trade.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 229 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, October 13, 1863.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.

For sale by F. M. SPRAGUE,
No. 335 BROADWAY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., and receive a higher price than ever before, as I want the above-mentioned articles for California and Western markets. Call on, or address a note by post, H. R., No. 154 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies punctually attended to by Mrs. R.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable property, consisting of a three-story house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts., and known as No. 104. It is good and well over-lighted, and has a very desirable exposure. Also, a large lot on the rear, with entrance in 16th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William R. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the beautiful, solid and complete, as it is the most convenient of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and, in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures; also, some pieces of furniture, may be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses and lots on Murray Hill and in other desirable locations.

Also, store property, on Broadway, Chatham, Pearl, Reade, Worth, White, Franklin and Mercer sts.; also, on 5th and 6th ave.

Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 6th ave., and on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, lots at Yorkville and Harlem and in other locations. For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of the extensive manufacturing district. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. R. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET, near 8th-av., a first class four story brown stone house, 24 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, and recently been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and is one of the cheapest houses now for sale in the city. Possession of sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of living-place and 16th-st., 68x100, with improvements. Will sell separately. Also, a very desirable lot, being immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 76 Broadway.

500 LOTS IN BROOKLYN—LATE WILtwyck farm—For sale on easy terms, located between the East River and Sixth-st., North 7th-st. and Grand-st. Office, 57 Wall-st. Apply to R. R. MOUNT, No. 113 4th-av., New-York; or to C. FOWLER, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river frontage, between Wallabout and Navy-yard. Inquire of CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—NO. 67 WEST 27TH-ST.—FOUR-story brown stone English basement house, 18.3 by 60 lot 98.9. Has just been put in complete order. Immediate possession. For permit, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 4 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—2 lots on 120th-st., near 8d-av.; 2 lots on 120th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves.; 2 lots on 6th-av., 25 feet south of 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 8th-av., near 126th-st. JOHN EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story per brown stone houses in 6th-av., near 45th-st., finished and furnished throughout; have been built reasonably, and are a capital investment. Apply to

JOHN W. COBBLES & CO., No. 36 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling house, No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th-st. For particulars, inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY—WANTED TO PURchase for cash or lease, for a term of years, in this City or immediate vicinity. Full particulars as to number of lots, buildings, machinery, location, price, &c., desired. Possession about March 1. Address S. H. T., Box 3,341 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARrison, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye Neck Station, containing 86 acres, well fitted for farmers, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Broadway Insurance Co., No. 10 Wall-st., or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE LITTLE farm of 18 acres, two miles from the healthy and beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J., pretty cottage house, 10 rooms; fine young orchard of grafted fruit; good out-buildings, &c. Price $4,000. Distance from New-York by railroad, 18 miles. Apply to GEO. N. SMITH, No. 55 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, three-story, 12 rooms; two fine ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY of "Monte Video," commonly called "Wadsworth's Tower," belonging to the estate of the late D. C. Collins, Esq., and known as the residence of the mountain ridge, eight miles west of Hartford, Conn., containing about two hundred and forty acres; about one-half in valuable timber and wood, and the rest in lawns, pasture and under cultivation; together with the mansion house, farm-house, stables, cows, ice-house and other buildings. This is one of the most beautiful and attractive landed properties in the country; distinguished for its healthfulness, purity of atmosphere. The grounds are naturally adapted to villa sites, bordering upon a private road, extending some two miles through the estate, and supplied with abundance of pure water; gives variety of scenery, including the most beautiful valleys of the Connecticut on the east, and of the Farmington River on the west, and the tower commands a view extending in every direction for forty miles.

This estate is mentioned in the late Mr. Downing's work on the subject of landscape gardening, as a place of rare beauty. A beautiful natural lake, about half a mile in length, at the foot of the lawn, in front of the mansion house, affords excellent boating, bathing and fishing, as well as one of unrivaled purity, and is one of the attractive features of the place. The village of Avon, a station of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad is at two miles distance from the property, and affords daily communication by rail with New-York and Boston.

For terms and conditions of payment, (which will be made very easy,) and further particulars, apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway, New-York; N. HARRIS, Hartford.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Longwood Park, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situated on the Long Island Railroad, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge, and only half a mile from depot. Tastefully embellished with improvements, consisting of dwelling, out-buildings, fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery. The grounds (over 71 acres) are in the highest state of cultivation and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. Also, 10 acres of adjoining woodland. *Within the vicinity to New-York island enhances its value as an invest

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] DR. WARD, No. 257 Bleecker-st., [illegible] Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease, from syphilis, gonorrhœa, treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, [illegible] Kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of [illegible] practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where every [illegible] have failed. Dr. Powers' Eliquid [illegible] Dr. Powers' Pills, the type of [illegible] Dr. Powers' Eliquid [illegible] Dr. Powers' Pills

THE RUSSIANS EN ROUTE FOR NIAGARA.

From Our Special Reporter.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863.

If the railroad men who conceived the idea of treating the officers of the Russian fleet to a grand excursion to Niagara Falls had stuck to the first principles of their draft, established a time table, and fixed upon some definite programme for their journey, instead of exerting themselves to make the affair so very private, they would have shown their business capacity as well as their liberality, and would have saved other people a good deal of trouble and annoyance. Some days ago they notified Capt. Porter, the commandant of this post, of the intended excursion, and stated that they would stop here and take a look at the Military Academy on their way up the river, adding that the party would leave New-York in a special boat, chartered for the purpose, at 8 o'clock A. M. to-day. In pursuance of this welcome piece of intelligence, preparations were made to give the Russian officers a reception befitting the dignity of this the great military school of the United States. The following programme for the reception was decided upon:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 95.—1. In honor of the visit of Admiral LESOVSKI, commanding the Russian fleet, now in the harbor of New-York, and suite, a salute of 17 guns will be fired from Battery Knox to-morrow morning, under the direction of the Commandant of Cadets, at the time of arrival of the steamer from New-York at the landing.

2. The rifling exercises of the whole first class will take place at the usual hour, (11 A. M.,) which the distinguished visitors will be invited to witness, and after the completion thereof, the party will proceed to the Library, where an opportunity for presentation will be afforded to the officers and professors of the institution.

3. At the signal gun beaten at the barracks, the corps of Cadets will parade for review, and such other exercises as the Commandant of Cadets may direct.

4. All academic duty will be suspended from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. By order of Col. BOWMAN.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Adjutant.

The Cadets of the Academy, the guests of Cozzens' Hotel, and all the lads and lasses of the surrounding country, were out in their holiday attire this morning awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors. It was to be a great day for West Point. But, alas, for the uncertainty of human affairs, and especially of steamboats and railroad excursions that don't travel on time. About 10½ o'clock, Capt. BOYNTON received a muddy telegram, which, so far as it could be understood, ran to the effect that the Committee having the excursion in charge had been disappointed in their efforts to procure a special boat on which to convey their guests to Albany, and they would, therefore, be under the necessity of coming up by the regular day boat. Whether they would stop at West Point or not, and if so how long, was not stated, but the West Pointers were left to infer that, as they were coming by the public boat, they would not stop here at all, and so it proved. About 11 o'clock the steamboat *Daniel Drew* hove in sight—and the profusion of Russian bunting, intermingled with Stars and Stripes, that fluttered from her decks, indicated that the strangers were coming. In due time the boat hauled in to the dock, where she stopped just five minutes. This, however, was long enough for a good share of the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to see the Russians, to conceive a sudden desire to visit Newburgh, and as your Reporter could see no reason why for tarrying here longer, he jumped aboard with the rest. As the *Daniel Drew* left the dock the Cadets fired their salute from the bluff, waved their handkerchiefs to the departing guests, and retired to their barracks to complete the reception programme at their leisure.

A rapid scout the decks of the *Daniel Drew* discovered our Russian friends to the number of one hundred or over, mixed up indiscriminately with twice that number of the *si polloi*, and apparently enjoying themselves just as well as though they were on that special boat which the Committee failed to secure for their accommodation. Admiral LESOVSKI and Staff, and all the higher officers of the fleet, with the exception of Capt. ROTKAROV, of the *Oslabia*, join in the excursion, together with a host of Middies, Engineer officers, &c. They all travel without uniform, other than the navy cap. Accompanying them are representatives of the different companies which got up the excursion, including the versatile DANIEL DREW, W. E. BEDMAN, THOS. E. GALE, F. C. SMITH and others, and a few invited guests, among whom we noticed President KING, of Columbia College; Senator FESSENDEN, Col. DUNLAP, of DUNLAP, SUTTON & Co., and Capt. RALPHEN, of the United States Navy. A more beautiful day for a sail up the Hudson could not be desired, and the Russian officers express themselves delighted with the variety and splendor of the scenery on the route. Many of the villas on the banks of the river were ornamented with flags, and friendly greetings were extended to the strangers as they passed, in the shape of waving handkerchiefs from fair hands, which were responded to by the Russians. The excursion thus far is to be a splendid and successful entertainment, and the Russians evidently enjoy it exceedingly. They are very desirous of avoiding any public demonstrations, and in their wish to gratify them in this desire, the Committee have been forced into an apparent antagonism to the desires of the public and the Press. The Committee are probably excusable; so too are the Russians, but the American public is bound to know everything that takes place, nevertheless. When anything does take place, you shall hear from me again. NIX.

THE DEMOCRACY OF SPAIN.

The Spanish Democrats, residents of Barcelona, have addressed a congratulatory letter to "Citizen LINCOLN," of the United States, for his Emancipation Proclamation. The Barcelona Democrats close thus: "Honor and victory to the Federal banner! Destruction to the iniquitous participators in the enslavement of men! Fame, glory and every kind of prosperity to the citizen President of the United States of America, the man ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

The following is the reply of the President, through the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

To Don José Maria Torres and one thousand nine hundred and sixty other citizens, freemen of Barcelona:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned your address of last month to the President of the United States, in which you congratulate him on the abolition of Slavery in certain States of the American Union, issued on the 1st of January last, he has charged me to transmit to you his most earnest thanks for this manifestation of your respect and good will for the first Magistrate as well as for the people of the United States.

If, in his necessary efforts to bring peace to a distracted country, he has incidentally promoted the cause of humanity, he considers that he is more properly the object of sincere congratulations.

No people has a better right to speak in favor of liberty and humanity than the free citizens of Barcelona, whose *fueros* (*franchise*) dates from that period when the majority of the working classes of Europe had not shaken off the yoke of serfdom. The American people can never forget that in all times of trial, Spain has been a true and firm friend to the United States.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. King's Farewell Order.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING has been reappointed Minister Resident at Rome, and accepts the appointment his acceptance to take effect immediately. Gen. KING has turned the command of his division in the Army of the Potomac over to Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. The following is the farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Oct. 17, 1863.

An order from the State Department assigning the Commanding General to a different duty, is in with feelings reluctance that he takes leave of his comrades in arms. He has received at their hands all that a General could ask or expect—obedience, respect and affection. He leaves them with the earnest hope that their efforts in behalf of the Union may be crowned with glorious success, and that once more the "Flag of the Free" may float in triumph over the entire Republic.

The command of the division devolves upon Brigadier-General CORCORAN, a gallant and experienced officer, most fit for the post assigned to him, and devoted to the great cause to which we all have pledged our lives.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The sale of Government Bonds to-day reached $1,300,700. The bonds are delivered on payment of the money.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER

The Steamers City of Boston and Oregon.

THE OREGON RUN INTO AND SUNK.

THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

Yesterday afternoon a collision occurred on the North River, opposite the City, between the two large steamers, the *City of Boston*, of the New-York and Norwich Line, and the *Oregon*, of the New-York and Hudson Line. The former had left her dock with passengers and freight for Norwich, and the latter with same for Hudson. The collision resulted in the sinking in a few minutes of the *Oregon*, which was cut nearly in two. Providentially, miraculously as it appears to those at hand, no one was lost, and but one slightly injured. The following are statements of the occurrence:

THE OREGON.

The *Oregon* left her dock at 3 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Harrison-street. When she reached a distance of nearly half a mile from her pier, her pilot discovered the *City of Boston* approaching her at a high rate of speed. He immediately blew his whistle, indicating that it was his intention to go to the left. From the signal given by the *City of Boston*, the pilot of the *Oregon* learnt that he took the same course. Not noticing any change in the direction the *City of Boston* was being steered, he endeavored to avoid a collision by a higher rate of speed. They came together with a fearful crash, in the middle of the river, about opposite Pier No. 28. The prow of the *City of Boston* striking the *Oregon*, crushing in her wheelhouse on the starboard side—passed nearly through the vessel.

The engine on the *Oregon*, which readily began to stick immediately after being struck, was one of the wildest screams. Fortunately, the two boats remained fastened together for about ten minutes, which enabled many of the *Oregon's* passengers, upward of 100 in number, to escape. The balance were rescued by the timely arrival of the steam-tug *Sam'l L. Brewster*. Scarcely had all the passengers been safely removed when the *Oregon* sank to her hurricane-deck, drowning five horses. None of the freight or baggage was got off. Very valuable services were rendered to the passengers by the tugs *John Birdsall*, *Peter Carey* and *Relief*. The Police-boat *No. 1*, Capt. *Lee*, was early on the scene, as well as two or three ferry-boats. Amid all the confusion and excitement, no lives were lost, and but two lady-passengers slightly injured. The tugs above referred to, soon after the sinking of the *Oregon* took the vessel in tow and drew her over to the new steamship landing in Hoboken. When about 200 feet from the dock the tank in the mud and will probably prove a total wreck. The *Oregon* was an old vessel, formerly a Sound Steamer.

Rev. Mr. Cox, of Albany, N. Y., who was a passenger on board the *Oregon*, confirms the above account, so far as relates to the movements of the vessels.

All of the tugs engaged belonged to the firm of R. COFFIN & Co., the principal member of which, Mr. RUSH COFFIN, was on board the *Brewster*, and gave his personal and most valuable attention to the safety of the passengers. Credit is also due Capt. BURR, of the *Brewster*, for his efforts to save the lives of those who remained on the *Oregon* after the *City of Boston* cleared off. The *Oregon* was a large boat, carrying principally of merchandise, most of which was consigned to Hudson. The *City of Boston*, after landing the passengers of the *Oregon*, proceeded on her trip, but slightly injured.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

The *City of Boston*, of the New-York and Norwich Transportation Company, left her moorings at the foot of Vesey-street at 3 P. M., and found herself suddenly confronted by the *Oregon* coming up. It became evident that collision was imminent, and Capt. WILCOX and pilots BROWN and LADD, of the former steamer, insist that her whistles were blown first, with the usual signal of danger, and were answered by the *Oregon*, which, however, kept on her way. The *City of Boston* then slowed down, and even attempted to back, but in vain. Her headway carried her aboard the *Oregon*, about the middle of the river. The crash was tremendous, and the bows of the *City of Boston* were firmly imbedded in the wreck of the *Oregon*. This circumstance proved most fortunate for the passengers of that vessel, as it enabled most of them to clamber at once on board of the *City of Boston*. A large number availed themselves of this means of safety, and as soon as the *City of Boston* could be extricated, she ranged alongside of the sinking boat and rendered all assistance in her power. One of the Jersey City ferry-boats plying to the foot of Desbrosses-street, also came to the rescue, and was joined by the *Patterson* of the Hoboken line, running to the foot of Canal-street. The Norwich Company freight steamer *City of New-London* also put out from her dock and stood near the *Oregon*, and speedily a fleet of tugboats, yawls and skiffs has hurried to the scene. The rescue of the remaining passengers was speedily effected. The *City of Boston* returned to her dock with those she had saved, and as she was damaged but slightly, shortly after resumed her voyage.

The passenger and freight list of the *Oregon* was light, and the loss will not amount to but little beyond the injuries of the boat and the damage to passengers' baggage. After the *Oregon* had been towed across to the Hoboken Slip, as above narrated, she sank completely in 30 feet of water, and, it is said, upon a muddy bottom, into which the wreck will probably settle some eight or nine feet. The boat is quite an old one, formerly running on the Sound, and more recently to Albany and Hudson, and, it is thought, will prove a total loss. Nothing of her is now visible but the uppermost works. The accident is the more different of explanation that the Captains and pilots of both vessels are experienced, correct, and careful men.

INCIDENTS.

When the collision took place, many of the firemen, coal-passers, &c., of the *Oregon* were asleep, below. Their awaking was sudden, indeed, and their appearance on deck was in highly picturesque undress.

The lady and children passengers were, of course, dreadfully frightened, and some very touching scenes occurred, mothers clinging to their offspring and screaming for help, and the little ones paralyzed with fright. One lady in endeavoring to leap on board of the tug *Brewster*, missed her footing, and plunged headlong into the river, from which she was instantly dragged feet foremost by a stalwart deckhand.

One gentleman owned two fine horses of the five on board, of which he was both fond and proud, and the struggles of the poor animals to break loose from their tethers on the lower deck and escape their miserable fate were most distressing, but he had to forget all else in securing the safety of his aged mother, whom he sustained in his arms. The most remarkable feats of climbing and vaulting were performed by the more nervous passengers of both sexes and crinoline and hop-top pantaloons were to decided discount. It is gratifying, in view of the general rescue, to be able to speak at all pleasantly of an accident which might have been so fatal to scores of human beings. The warning given by this occurrence cannot be too closely laid to heart by the officials who daily have in their charge so many precious lives on our great Sound and River highways.

Proposal for a National Bank in this City.

MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS AND CAPITALISTS;

A meeting of Bank Presidents, capitalists and prominent citizens was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.

SIR: You are respectfully invited to meet the Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, the Comptroller of the Currency, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of a conference in relation to the establishment of a large National Bank in this City.

Peter Cooper, John J. Astor, Jr., Freeman Clark, John J. Phelps, Morris Ketchum, David Dows, Paul S. Forbes, Joseph Stuart, E. D. Morgan, Jonathan Sturges, Geo. Opdyke, Isaac N. Phelps, O. De Forrest Grant, Isaac Sherman, A. Arnold, Elisha Riggs, S. R. Hutton.

Besides the gentlemen above named, there were present Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress; Mr. H. B. Hurlbert, President of the first National Bank at Cleveland, O.; Samuel T. Dana, of Boston; Mr. Leonard Jerome, Gen. Wm. K. Strong, Col. Vermilyea, Mr. Jaques, Vice President of the Metropolitan Bank; Mr. Cisco, and Mr. David Hoadley.

Mr. B. H. HUTTON was appointed Chairman, and Mr. ELISHA RIGGS Secretary. In answer to a call from the Chair, Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH addressed the meeting, and gave a full and clear exposition of the views of the Government in relation to the currency proposed to be established under the Banking law of the last Congress, and explained the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a large National Bank in New-York, like the one proposed. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and with the marked approval of his hearers. At a subsequent stage of the meeting he also took occasion to speak of the opposition that might be encountered from the State banks, and said that Secretary CHASE, in anticipation of the possibility of such opposition, had consulted the best legal authority of the land, and had learned fully satisfied of the constitutionality and legality of the late law of Congress. In case the Comptroller of the Currency should find State current Banks established under this law, the Government would feel bound to protect them, and would employ the best legal talent for that purpose. At the same time he declared that he of Government, and the people generally, would feel very grateful to government if we could, in the midst of this great war, have a sound currency. It is certainly true that the State banks, but were confident that the two systems would work harmoniously together. Mr. McCULLOCH was followed by Mayor OPDYKE and Frank CLARK, who briefly expressed their concurrence in the views presented by him. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, then addressed the meeting upon the workings of the National Banking System in that State, which he considered highly beneficial to all classes of the community. Mr. BOOKER, of Massachusetts, also gave some interesting information with regard to the passage of the law by Congress, and was followed by JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., who said that he had favored the new currency from the start, and believed it was destined to prevail, but hoped there would be no clashing between the National and State banks. A letter was read from Mr. THEES, concurring with the objects of the meeting, after which the chairman presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, At the sense of this meeting, and after listening to the able exposition of the property which exists for such an institution from Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, that it is expedient to organize a National Bank in this City with sufficient capital to aid the wants of the country under the system recently inaugurated by Congress.

Resolved, That the capital of said Bank be $1,000,000 with privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000 from time to time as may be found expedient.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this meeting to select seven suitable persons as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Bank.

Messrs. HUTTON, GRAHE and VERMILYEA were appointed a Committee under the last resolution, and after a vote of thanks to Mr. McCULLOCH for his interesting and able address, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT.—Before the new enrollment is commenced here, the Sixth District should receive the attention of Provost-Marshal-General FRY. The difficulties and embarrassments which have prevailed there have brought discredit on the Government and created delay in business. The question as to the responsibilities of the majority of the Board, whether they are bodies or nobodies, should be settled; and on, too, should the question whether it should be a matter of attorney to decide the draft, the Commissioner and Surgeon are united in insisting on going beyond the mere affidavit, and seeking proof from the record. These and other questions must be settled ere the Board can get in working order.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Coroner RAHRAY held an inquest on the body of CHARLES REGAN, aged 11 years, who died at the Jews' Hospital from injuries received on the 21st instant by being run over by a car on the Hudson River Railroad, in Tenth-avenue, near Sixteenth-street. As the cars were coming down the avenue, at Twenty-first-street, a large crowd of boys gathered around the cars, following them down several blocks, shouting and throwing some oyster-shells into the cars. The Police tried to drive them away, but without success. The result was that young REGAN was knocked down by a horse and run over by the wheels of a car. He lived but a short time after the accident.

A SUPPOSED FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A serious affray occurred at a late hour on Wednesday night, at No. 169 Christopher-street, between a man named BARTHOLOMEW WEBTOR and his stepson, a young man named CORNELIUS SERNER. A difficulty arose about the disposition of some clothing formerly belonging to the young man's mother, when the father drew a double-barreled revolver and shot his son in the left breast, inflicting a wound so serious that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. WEBTOR was committed to the Jefferson Market Prison, by Justice KELLY, to await the result.

ARREST OF A PENNSYLVANIAN FOR THEFT.—PETER WILLIAMS, who says he resides in Philadelphia, and is by occupation a farmer, was arrested yesterday by Officer McGLOIN, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen from HENRY GEIST, of No. 175 Elm-street, a gold watch, valued at $150, an overcoat, $24, and $50 in money, in all $184. The theft is alleged to have been committed the first week of January last, since which time till yesterday WILLIAMS has evaded the Police. The watch has been recovered. Justice DOWLING committed the accused in default of $1,500 bail.

NATURALIZATION.—There are a great number taking out their naturalization papers about these days. Detectives from the Provost-Marshal's office attend the naturalization office, and those becoming citizens are noted. The object of this is to secure their names and residences for the next draft. So far as the new citizens are concerned, this will make a very little of them, and unless they take an equal choice with others "for the war."

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the paint and oil store of H. WALDRON & Co., No. 190 Front-street, corner of Burling-slip, which, arising from a can of varnish, damaged the stock $500. The timely arrival of the Police, under Acting Capt. WILSON, of the Second Precinct, prevented a large conflagration, which was imminent at the time, the store being filled with combustibles.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon. The Committees' report sets forth that, during the last two weeks, 625 persons were sent to the Workhouse, of whom 67 were males and 558 females. Receipts for same period, $6,908 34, including $1,131 34 for labor of convicts, $711 10 for sale of hogs raised on the Islands, $102 27 for board of emigrants and the Small-Pox Hospital.

A DESERTER SHOT BY A DEPUTY PROVOST-MARSHAL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a Deputy Provost-Marshal, while attempting to arrest an alleged deserter, named ASA BARRY, in front of the City Hall, fired a pistol at him, wounding him slightly in the shoulder. BARRY is reported to be a deserter from Company A, of the Second New-York cavalry. The wounded man was taken to the Park Barracks where his wound was dressed.

THE PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE FREE ACADEMY.—Dr. JOHN OGDEN DOREMUS has been appointed by the Board of Education to the vacated professorship in the Department of Chemistry and Physics of the New-York Free Academy. Dr. JOHN C. DRAPER has been constituted professor in the department of Natural History and Physiology, in place of Dr. DOREMUS, who previously held the position.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY IN THE WILSON BAKERY CASE.—Mrs. MARGARET LEREN, who was arrested a short time since, charged with having committed perjury during her examination in the Wilson bakery case, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $2,500 by Justice KELLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—As the new steamship *S. L. Brewster* was leaving her wharf, near the foot of Harrison-street, yesterday afternoon, for a trial trip, a young man named GEORGE LAMBE, while in the act of leading off the boat from the dock, fell into the water and was drowned. Deceased was a single man, and resided in Germantown, this State.

SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY REGIMENT.—A portion of the Second Veteran cavalry, Col. CHEVALIER, arrived here yesterday morning, and in the afternoon left for the field. There were eight companies, numbering officers and men, over 500. The balance of the regiment will soon follow from Saratoga, from whence the regiment hails.

REMOVAL OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT ENROLLING OFFICE.—The office of the Board of Enrollment of the Fourth District is moved on Monday from No. 271 Broadway to No. 162 Liberty-street, where the accommodations are much more ample and convenient.

GIRL DROWNED.—The body of a young girl was found in the water yesterday morning, opposite Wall-street, and was brought to Whitehall-slip for the Coroner. She had but little clothing on her; had red woolen stockings and stout boots, dark striped calico frock; about 9 or 10 years of age.

THE COLORED ORPHANS.—The colored orphans, who after the destruction of the Asylum by the mob were provided for at Blackwell's Island, have been removed to the quarters prepared for them at Carmansville.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS.—One hundred guns were fired in the Park yesterday, in honor of the recent Union victories.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The Mayor of Brooklyn issued the following appeal yesterday, in response to the proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for three hundred thousand men:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1863.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The President of the United States has called upon the people to furnish three hundred thousand more troops for the army of the Union, to fill the places of the three years' volunteers whose term of service is about to expire within the coming year, and has given us to the 5th of January next to raise them by volunteering. If not then so raised another draft is ordered to be made. The success of the Union cause demands that the men should be promptly furnished, and the duty of every patriotic and loyal citizen is too obvious to need any argument to enforce it. It is to spare no exertion in his power to aid in furnishing the wise help the President asks which it needs. Everywhere, I think, it will be conceded that the duty of the hour can be most effectually and speedily done by promoting volunteering. The new draft has not been a success, so far as raising men is concerned, and its burdens have rendered it an unpopular measure. Let us, if we can, avoid a repetition of the same, and, if we cannot, the necessity of another resort to it, and I believe we can if sufficient bounties are offered to volunteers, and earnest efforts be made to encourage volunteering. It is extremely doubtful whether any authority, direct or limited, can be found in our State laws which will authorize the corporation authorities of the city to offer the requisite bounties; and, in view of this fact, I am induced to appeal to the citizens of Brooklyn themselves to take immediate action in the premises. Their action, by public meeting or by individual effort, would, I am sure, now as on a previous occasion, result in furnishing all the soldiers—willing, not forced ones—the country requires of us. And it would also serve as a guide and instruction to the municipal authorities as to their proper course for them to pursue. I pledge myself to cooperate heartily in any proper action that may be suggested.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

SENTENCED IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—MICHAEL BARRETT and JOHN CROSSER, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a boat from the schooner *Yorktown*, valued at $75, were arraigned for trial. The prisoners, it appears, stole the boats and rigging from the schooner and took a pleasure trip down the Bay. During the trip they sold the boat to Mr. RICHARD HARDER, a boatman, who let it to a party on the following Sunday. The Police having a description of the boat seized it, and it was shortly after identified by the owner, and the accused were arrested. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to the State Prison for two years each.... SAMUEL JOHNSON (colored) was arraigned on the charge of manslaughter, in having, on the 6th of August last, inflicted injuries upon JOHN BRADY, in a fight, which resulted in his death the following day. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years.... JOHN FARRELLY pleaded guilty to manslaughter in killing his wife, by striking her on the head with a washboard. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.... WM. BROWN and JOSEPH SWARTS pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to State Prison for two years each.

KINGS COUNTY SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Second Senatorial District Democratic Convention reassembled at the "Capitol," in Joralemon-street, Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. JAMES M. FLEET was selected as Chairman. A formal ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. JOHNSON by the following vote: SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, 37; DAVID M. TALMADGE, 13. Mr. JOHNSON subsequently appeared and accepted the nomination.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.—Hon. MARVIN RAKELEMAN Wednesday accepted the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, tendered to him by the Independent Democrats, and a committee of taxpayers. There will be three candidates for the Mayoralty in the field.—Messrs. SAMUEL SALISBURY (Regular Democrat,) Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, (Union,) and MARVIN RAKELEMAN, (Independent Democrat.)

KINGS COUNTY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County German Democratic Club have made the following nominations for Assembly: First District, THOMAS STEADY; Second District, WINCHESTER BETTOS; Third District, WM. C. DRESSE; Fourth District, ANDREW WALSH.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, OCT. 23.—Nos. 32, 35, 47, 57, 67.

Williamsburgh.

AN INDEPENDENT NOMINATION.—The distinguished distiller, Mr. JOHN A. PERSELL, is announced as an independent People's candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn. The other candidates are HENRY M. DIXON, Democrat, and WM. TUSTON, Republican.

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.—This body is now in session at the Church of Rev. J. D. WELLS, corner of Fifth and South Third streets, Brooklyn. E. D. Rev. Dr. KIRK acts as Moderator. Morning sessions are held daily, and very interesting evening meetings, in which a large number of clergymen take part.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.—The Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County—the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn—have placed in nomination ARGELO NEWTON. His Democratic opponent has not yet been selected.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County adjourned, yesterday, after finding 64 indictments in all. The following named persons were arraigned: James R. Hall, assault and battery; pleaded not guilty. Margaret Cooper, malicious mischief; guilty. Patrick Sullivan, petit larceny; pleaded former conviction. John Warren, petit larceny; not guilty. Chas. E. Gulick, attempting to pass a forged check; not guilty. Patrick Murphy, murder of John Kennedy, at Bayonne; not guilty. Ann Kennedy, assault and battery; not guilty. Jas. McHale, perjury; not guilty. Benj. Ralph, petit larceny; guilty. James McCormick, grand larceny; guilty. John Reilly, grand larceny; not guilty. Margaret Cooper, assault and battery; guilty. John Waldron and Michael McKenneghan, assault and battery; not guilty. John Mallory, manslaughter of Ann Riley, at North Bergen; not guilty. The trial of Murphy for the murder of Kennedy, is set down for Thursday next. The trial of Mallory, indicted for the manslaughter of Ann Reiley, at North Bergen, is set down for Monday. The trial of Francis Vincent, for cutting, beating and setting his dogs on a German at East Newark, is also set down for Monday next.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young son of Capt. HOWE, (sea captain,) on Tuesday last, while gathering chestnuts at Greenville, fell from a tree near first and contained a fracture of his neck and also an arm, and was dead when picked up.

FOUND DEAD.—A woman named ELLEN NORTON, residing in the basement of No. 51 York-street, Jersey City, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Deceased was in apparent good health the night previous. She leaves two orphan boys.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night, STURRAN'S Bakery, in South Third-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered and robbed of a considerable sum of money.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Army; G. Clay Smith and lady, Kentucky; Dr. W. R. Taylor, C. P. Porter and J. B. Randon and lady, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. A. Boody, Rochester; Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Albany; N. Raddall, Homer, and E. M. Gilbert, Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. S. S. Davis, Syracuse; Capt. J. S. Townsend, U. S. Vols.; E. P. Bancroft, Scotia; Wm. Dean, St. Louis, Mo., and Chas. Hartshorn, Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. J. W. Bay, Albany; Col. Fred. Myers, Wisconsin; C. S. Adams and wife, Boston; R. B. Graves and S. M. Rust, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Common Council Committee from Philadelphia, who visited this City for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of that city to the Russian officers, left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, on their return home.

The French Tobacco at Richmond—Position of M. de St. Romain.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of Tuesday's issue, thus explains the recent rebel and other statements relative to negotiations for the export of tobacco in Richmond, alleged to belong to the French Government.

"The Washington correspondents of the New-York Press have been greatly exercised for some days past, in relation to certain negotiations to return to the exportation of a considerable quantity of tobacco belonging to the French factories, and stored in Richmond since the commencement of the war. As nearly all the versions published on this subject are but so many errors, we deem it opportune to replace the facts upon their right footing.

The negotiations referred to date back about four months. They had, without great difficulty, arrived at a double consent given by the Cabinets of Washington and Richmond, respectively, for the export of the tobacco in question. One condition only has been imposed by the Federal Government, viz.: That England should be notified, and should pledge herself not to convert this concession to France into a precedent to be invoked by her hereafter. This promise having been easily obtained at London, everything appeared to be settled, and the vessels of our navy charged with the duty of presiding at the embarkation of the tobacco were about repairing to City Point, when the Washington Administration suddenly withdrew the consent it had given. We are not acquainted with the real or alleged motives of this unexpected change of attitude, but think ourselves entitled to affirm that things have gone from step to step as we have just stated.

It is a mistake, also, to connect with this affair the recent presence at Richmond of a tourist named M. de SAINT ROMAIN to whom has been ascribed the quality of special agent of the Imperial Government. M. de SAINT ROMAIN was charged neither with this negotiation nor any other, and had neither official position, title or mission. The capital was connected with questions of private interests exclusively, in which the French Government had absolutely no control whatever."

Down East Races.

WASHTILLAN, Me., Thursday, Oct. 22.

In the trot between the Gen. KING and Hiram Drew, the Gen. KING won in three straight heats. Time—2:32½, 2:33, 2:34.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Rebels on Chickahominy—D. H. HILL Relieved as Chaplain by Brooklyn Brigade.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Yankees are hard at work constructing another battery east of Gregg, facing the east. A large number of trains have disappeared from Morris Island. Our batteries keep up a brisk fire upon the Yankees, who appear in much larger force than usual at Gregg and Wagner. Gen. D. H. HILL has been relieved of his command. BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRAGG takes command of his corps.

Congressional Nominations.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 22.

JOHN H. FORTER was to-day nominated by the Unionists for Congress in all the seat made vacant by the resignation of ERASTUS CORNING.

Condition of the Steamer Africa.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 22.

The *Africa* is not nearly so badly damaged as was at first supposed. The hole forward has been closed up. She takes in her coal to-day, and will proceed to Liverpool on Saturday next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK: THE MONUMENTAL RECORD OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DURING *Riot Week*. *By DAVID M. BARNES. New-York*: BAKER & GODWIN, Printers. 1863.

This valuable historical record of the scenes and incidents connected with the great draft riots of July last, in this City, has only been published for a few days, and nearly the whole of the first edition is already exhausted. No period in the history of this City will be more memorable than the riot week. It will not be forgotten by this generation, and the stories of it will be transmitted to the generation that follows us. The whole world seems to have listened to the tales of horror, blood and arson—to the tales of our humiliation and shame. The newspapers all over this country published the details—fuller details of the riots than they usually do of great battles; and for many weeks after the riots had passed away, the facts were reiterated for us every day by the receipt of newspapers from distant parts of the country. Subsequently the European papers reproduced them and brought them back to us, and only a few days ago we had them once more in the journals of California and the North Pacific coast. We wish that were the last of it, but we are in daily expectation of receiving our exchanges from the Sandwich Islands with the same facts, and then those from the East Indies, from Hong Kong, and from Australia—until the story shall have rolled round the world and sent all its echoes back to this City, where they and the scenes they depict originated. Worldwide, indeed, has been the interest manifested in the great social and political eruption of July.

The book named at the head of this article, gives all the facts and scenes, in a most admirable manner. It is concise, clear, picturesque, and often thrilling, as witness the account of the battle on Second-avenue and other circumstances. It contains very many new facts—facts which were not published in any of the newspapers at the time, but were subsequently derived from the police and other authentic sources of information. To all the citizens of New-York who wish to keep a record of those memorable days, and to all such throughout this country and the world, as would comprehend the real character of the great riot, this little work will be found indispensable.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.—"An emphatic and distinct affirmation that the people of these States intend to fight the rebellion as long as there is any rebellion to fight." This, Hon. Henry J. RAYMOND, in his late eloquent speech, justly declares to be the meaning of the elections in Maine, California, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. He is right in believing that an equally emphatic and distinct affirmation will be made in New-York next month. Pennsylvania must take her part in that campaign; for, to the ancient speeches and loyal journals of our sister State we largely owe our own success. The Union men in Pennsylvania have not forgotten the noble services of Mr. RAYMOND, of Mr. DUNLAP, of Gen. BURNSIDE, of the *Times* and the *Tribune*, and of other men and journals equally loyal and influential. —*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 12.*

(Advertisement.)

WHAT CAN I DO—BEST?—Is it by the organization Phrenology and Physiology that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

(Advertisement.)

A SAD BURDEN THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your mate's best friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the real source, and, to effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all sun, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

ONE OF THE RESULTS.—A good many KNOX hats have been distributed during the past week, owing to the defeat of WOODWARD and VALLANDIGHAM. We object to all kinds of gambling; but if people will bet upon elections, it is to their credit that they select so satisfactory a hat as the KNOX hat for Fall and Winter is decidedly attractive, as all can discover by visiting No. 212 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Opening of English velvet and Brussels carpetings, from the most celebrated manufacturers, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten story store, No. 59 Bowery; also a splendid assortment of Lowell three-ply and ingrain carpets; also rugs, mats, shades, damasks four yards wide, table and piano covers, oil-cloths from one to eight yards wide, at a great reduction in prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making the lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it leaves the skin clear and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

(Advertisement.)

HERMAN'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERMAN'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMAN & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.